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THE CONOVER CONSPIRACY.

Remarkable and Startling Disclosures of Political Intrigues.

Democratic Plot Against the Bureau of Military Justice.

Conover Hired to Manufacture Evidence Against Judge Holt.

Full Exposure of the Plans and Devices of the Conspirators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

The recent publication of a series of documents over the signature of the Assistant Attorney-General regarding SANFORD CONOVER and his efforts to obtain a pardon, has led to the discovery of other documents of similar import, though of a different political significance. It will be remembered that the petition for the pardon of CONOVER, as published in the Assistant Attorney-General's statement, was recommended by Republican members of Congress, while the one embraced in the following documents is signed by leading Democrats. It is but fair that both sides of the story should be made public, and I have therefore copied what follows from the official documents on file in the proper Departments.

In connection with these papers there is evidence of the following facts, all of the testimony concerning which is entirely independent of CONOVER.

A few days prior to the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Hon. WM. RADFORD proposed to certain parties to unite in attempting to procure a pardon for CONOVER, and he was willing to give $500 if the names of some Republicans could be obtained, and then go to the President and get the pardon.

All these Democrats and ex-rebels were in the plot to manufacture evidence against the Bureau of Military Justice, and to aid the plan to secure the release of DAVIS, and ROGER PRYOR affirmed that President JOHNSON was ready the moment CONOVER presented his false affidavits against the Bureau of Military Justice to release DAVIS.

After using CONOVER, the principals in this matter abandoned him, and were willing he should go to the Penitentiary, that evidence against them might be thus put out of the way.

AIKEN, who defended Mrs. SURRATT, and who now holds a clerkship in the Treasury Department, offered CONOVER a pardon from the President, through Judge BLAIR, if he would reiterate under oath the slanders he had written about the Bureau of Military Justice in an intensified form.

JACK ROGERS wrote his petition for pardon under the impression that it would close CONOVER's mouth against several of the Democrats. When approached concerning it with the charge—"You helped to get this man into this trouble, now help get him out," he replied: "It's a lie, we didn't any such thing, he got himself into it, and he wasn't smart, or he would have got out. He got his money; what did he do with it?"

CONOVER'S PETITION.

The following is a correct copy of CONOVER's petition, together with the signatures of the parties who recommended it, referred to above:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your petitioner, CHARLES A. DUNHAM, respectfully shows that at the February term, 1867, of the Criminal Court for the District of Columbia, Judge FISHER presiding, he was found guilty of perjury by the verdict of a jury; that the false swearing of which he was convicted was alleged to have been committed in giving testimony before a Committee of the House of Representatives, then inquiring, under a resolution of the House, into the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of the late President of the United States. That in November, 1865, two persons calling themselves CAMPBELL and SNEVEL, made affidavits implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in said assassination, and left them in the possession of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army of the United States; and that the same persons afterward, to wit, in May, 1866, under the names of HOARE and ROBERTS, testified before the Committee of the House that the affidavits so made and left by them in possession of the Judge-Advocate-General, which affidavits were at that time in the possession of the Committee, were untrue and were fabricated by the petitioner.

That the petitioner was examined before the Committee, and after stating that he had no explanation to make, denied in substance the statements made by the person calling himself HOARE before the Committee, and stated that he had no reason to doubt the truth of the affidavits then before the Committee, of these persons, and in reply to questions stated when he had first met them. That the majority of the Committee reported that they were unable to say upon the testimony before them whether the statements made by the persons called CAMPBELL and SNEVEL in the affidavits left with the Judge-Advocate-General were true or false. That on the trial of your petitioner for perjury, in his statement before the Committee denying all that HOARE had said, and that he had no reason to doubt the truth of the affidavits of CAMPBELL and SNEVEL, and stating where he had first met them. These persons who had stated before the Committee that they had made false statements in their sworn affidavits, were the main witnesses against your petitioner, and again stated to the Court and jury that they had sworn falsely. That upon testimony of those persons proclaiming themselves perjured men, your petitioner was found guilty by the verdict of the jury. Therefore your petitioner respectfully asks, that in view of all the circumstances of the case, that the clemency of the President of the United States may be extended to him, and that he may be pardoned for the offence of which a jury, on this evidence chiefly, have found him guilty. CHAS. A. DUNHAM.

Dated, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1867.

Attached to the above affidavit on the same sheet of paper, and immediately following the signature of the petitioner, the following appears:

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: I have been and still am of the opinion that the perjury in this case was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that CONOVER was their tool, and to save themselves from public odium they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction, and as I believe him less guilty than others, or at least than one other, I recommend him for pardon.

A. J. ROGERS.

From reading the minority report of Judiciary Committee with the statement of Hon. A. J. ROGERS above, I recommend CHAS. R. DUNHAM to your favorable and full consideration.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

I concur with Mr. RADFORD.

W. E. NIBLACK,
C. A. ELDRIDGE,
F. C. LE BLOND.

The name of Hon. GEO. R. LATHAM was signed on the same line with that of Mr. ELDRIDGE; but the original document shows that it was subsequently erased, although it can yet be plainly seen.

This application for pardon and the accompanying recommendation is contained in official envelope indorsed as follows:

EXECUTIVE, March 15, 1867.

Case of DUNHAM, CHAS. R., convicted of perjury. Application for pardon recommended by Hons. A. J. ROGERS, WM. RADFORD, W. E. NIBLACK, GEORGE R. LATHAM, and others. Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Attorney-General for examination and action.

By order of the President.

ANDREW K. LONG, Secretary.

ANSER'S TESTIMONY.

The following affidavit, while it shows in a clearer light than any other development yet made the machinations of CONOVER, also implicates a prominent New-York journalist and several ex-rebels in a conspiracy to defame the character of Judge HOLT:

City and County of New-York, ss.: Nathan Anser, of Cold Spring, Queens County, in the State of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he knows and is well acquainted with BENJAMIN WOOD, late proprietor of the New-York *Daily News*; Mr. DICK TAYLOR, Ex-General of the rebel army, and ROGER A. PRYOR, late of Virginia, now an attorney and counselor at law in this City, and CHAS. A. DUNHAM (sometimes known as SANFORD CONOVER) attorney and counselor at law in the State of New-York. Further says that about the middle of July, 1866, he was present, by invitation from CONOVER, at an interview at which JAMES MATTHESON was also present, between the latter and the said BENJAMIN WOOD and ROGER A. PRYOR, at the office of said PRYOR, No. 95 Liberty-street, in this City; That CONOVER, before inviting deponent to be present at said interview, informed deponent that the interview was to be held for the purpose of devising additional measures to aid in the movement then being made for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that deponent would probably be able by making a deposition, to render service in the matter, for which a liberal compensation would be made.

Deponent further says that after being introduced to said PRYOR and WOOD, the former proposed to read and did read to deponent two affidavits which had been previously prepared for deponent to swear to. That one of said affidavits alleged and set forth at great length that deponent had in February, 1866, been taken by said CONOVER before Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General of the Armies of the United States and had been requested and urged by said CONOVER and said Judge-Advocate-General to make a false and fabricated deposition, under the fictitious name of George Waddell, implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN; that said affidavit set forth that deponent, when requested by CONOVER and Judge HOLT to make the depositions as in said affidavit alleged, expressed fears and conscientious scruples in opposition thereto, and that Judge HOLT assured deponent that the proceedings would not be attended with any danger, as the making of such a deposition would not amount to legal perjury, and could scarcely be said to amount to moral perjury; that it would at most be what is sometimes called a "white lie," and that the most honorable men have sometimes found it necessary to do a little evil in order that much good might come; that it was not expected to use the deposition in any proceeding against DAVIS, as it was evident from the course being pursued by the President that he would never order a trial for DAVIS on account of his complicity in the assassination; that all that was left of the rebellion was centered in DAVIS, and that depositions he (HOLT) was collecting would go upon the files of the Bureau of Military Justice, and form a solemn part of the history of the rebellion, so that, although DAVIS would escape with his life, he would be branded in history as an assassin and covered with everlasting infamy. Deponent further says that the other of said affidavits read to him by PRYOR, and to which he was requested to subscribe and swear, set forth the testimony which deponent had given before the Military Commission on the trial of the assassins in regard to threats and violence by rebels toward CONOVER for having given testimony before said Commission, and that said affidant alleged that the testimony given by deponent as aforesaid was fabricated and false, and was fabricated by CONOVER and Judge HOLT, and was known by Judge HOLT to be false in every particular, and was given by deponent before the Commission as aforesaid at the instance and request of Judge HOLT, who having helped to fabricate it and knowing it to be false as aforesaid, promised to pay and did pay deponent liberally for so doing. Deponent says further that after said affidavit had been read to him by said PRYOR, he said to said PRYOR and others present that there was not a word of truth in either of the papers, and that he did not see, although CONOVER had attempted to explain to him, what good was to come to any one from his swearing to such a pack of —— lies. That PRYOR replied that much good would come from it. That Judge HOLT was attempting to fasten the fault and crime of procuring bogus witnesses upon CONOVER, and that the affidavit deponent was required to make would therefore protect CONOVER, and fasten the outrageous business on HOLT. That in the next place the affidavits would aid the movement then being made for the release of Mr. DAVIS, who had been outrageously treated, by bringing condemnation upon Judge HOLT and the Bureau of Military Justice, which would induce the President to pardon Mr. DAVIS or release him on parole; and also that it would save deponent much pain and trouble, as it was known that deponent had assisted in hunting up and inducing certain parties to make false depositions in the Bureau of Military Justice against Mr. DAVIS, and it had been determined by the friends of Mr. DAVIS to prosecute for perjury and subornation of perjury all engaged in that business who did not come forward and confess under oath that all they had done had been done with the knowledge and procurement of Judge HOLT, for the avowed purpose of branding JEFFERSON DAVIS as an assassin and covering his name with infamy. That at this point BENJAMIN WOOD interrupted Mr. PRYOR, saying, "Yes, and you benefit yourself still further by taking the money which you will receive for making the affidavits." Deponent further says that it was then stated to him by WOOD and PRYOR that deponent would receive $300 upon swearing to said affidavits; and if it should become necessary to publish them, or either of them, or make any public allusion thereto, in which deponent's name should be mentioned, he (deponent) would receive $300 more; and in the event of his being called upon to sustain the averments in his affidavits, or either of them, in a Court of justice, or any legal proceedings, that he should receive $1,000 in addition to the sums so promised or paid to him. Deponent further says that he then replied to the propositions and promises of PRYOR and WOOD, that while he was ready to do anything in his power to get a friend out of difficulty, or protect himself, that he would see JEFF. DAVIS in h—l before he would swear to such d—d lies as required of him to save his (JEFF. DAVIS') neck from the gallows. That deponent then said, so that all present could hear, addressing his words to CONOVER, that he could protect himself, and CONOVER also, by seeing Judge HOLT, and that he would do so at once, for he believed that there was danger of getting into a greater difficulty by the course proposed, and was bound not "to put his foot in it" if it would save every rebel from JEFF. DAVIS down. Deponent further says that PRYOR then rose and said: "Well, if you decline to help your friends out of the difficulty which you have helped them to get into, you are at least a gentleman, we understand, who will not repeat anything that has been said to you, or any portion of the conversation which has confidentially taken place in your presence." That deponent replied that he should have nothing whatever to say on the subject, and that as he declined to take any part in the business, he would take his leave. That deponent then left the office of said PRIOR, leaving said WOOD, PRIOR and CONOVER, and said JAMES MATTERSON, thereat. Deponent further says that he became a party to said interview at the request of Mr. DUNHAM (Conover), who had given him to understand that he (deponent) could, by making a deposition, sustain him (CONOVER) in a quarrel which had arisen between him and Judge HOLT, and assist him (CONOVER) in a professional engagement to aid by a harmless artifice and stratagem a movement alleged to be on foot, with the knowledge and approbation of President JOHNSON, to ensure the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS on bail or parole. Deponent further says that he was never introduced by CONOVER or any one else to Judge HOLT for the purpose of making a deposition implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that he was never requested by Judge HOLT or any other person, to make a deposition, in his own or any other name, convicting JEFFERSON DAVIS or any other person with the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that he never did make such a deposition. Deponent further says that he never made a deposition, or stated that the testimony given by him before said Court for the trial of the assassins, as aforesaid, was false, and that he hereby reiterates and reaffirms that the same and every part thereof was true. (Signed) NATHAN ANSER.

Sworn to before me March 27, 1867.

WILLIAM FURNISS,
Notary Public in City and County of New-York.

Certificate of Clerk of Supreme Court attached that FURNISS is authorized to administer oaths, to which is appended the seal of the Court.

MATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

The following affidavit differs from the one given above, mainly in the fact that the affiant accepted the money and signed the affidavits as proposed by Gen. PRYOR:

City and County of New-York, ss: JAMES E. MATTERSON, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with BENJAMIN WOOD, formerly proprietor of the *New-York Daily News*, DICK TAYLOR, Ex-General in the rebel army; ROGER A. PRYOR, late of Virginia, now a resident of this City, and CHARLES A. DUNHAM, sometimes known as Sanford Conover, Counselor-at-law in this City, and NATHAN ANSER, of Cold Spring, L. I., in the State of New-York. Affiant further says that about the middle of July, 1866, he attended a meeting and conference at the office of said PRYOR, in Liberty-street, in said City, at which all the above-named persons, with the exception of said TAYLOR, were present, and that affiant has read the affidavit of said NATHAN ANSER, hereto annexed and marked "A," in which said ANSER describes what transpired, and detailed what was said at said meeting by said WOOD, PRYOR and himself, and that the matters so set forth in said affidavit by said ANSER are in all respects correct and true. Affiant further says that several days before said meeting at the office of said PRYOR, he was called on by said CONOVER, who, after reminding him of some favors received by him at the hands of said CONOVER, asked affiant if he (CONOVER) could depend on affiant to do him a favor; that affiant replied that he was indebted to see him, said CONOVER, for many favors, and that if he could in any way reciprocate it would afford him pleasure to do so. That said CONOVER then stated that the favor he required would render it necessary for affiant to stretch his conscience a little, but that he would have no knowledge of the subject, and that affiant would get well paid for the sin. That affiant replied that he wanted no pay for doing anything which would not be criminal, and involve him in difficulty. That said CONOVER then stated that he had been engaged in obtaining for Judge HOLT witnesses to implicate JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that some of the witnesses having turned out to be bogus, Judge HOLT had become alarmed, and in order to screen himself, from suspicion and censure, had decoyed said CONOVER into a trap before the Judiciary Committee, endeavoring to ruin him, and had employed two villians called CAMPBELL and SNEVEL to "dog him" about town with a view of causing his arrest. That he was determined not to be crushed by Judge HOLT, or any other man, if he could help it, and that if he had to fall he would drag his enemy down with him; that he therefore desired affiant to make an affidavit stating that Judge HOLT had endeavored to suborn affiant to make a false deposition implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination, and that affiant had refused; that said CONOVER also stated to affiant that the hostility of Judge HOLT had forced him (CONOVER) to enter the service of JEFF. DAVIS' friends, and that they were endeavoring to procure affidavits to implicate DAVIS by means of bogus witnesses in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that therefore affiant would be serving them as well as himself and that he would pay affiant liberally for the service. That said CONOVER then directed affiant to meet him on the following evening at the Hone House, in this City, which affiant did, and afterward accompanied said CONOVER and a gentleman named BISHOP, who was with CONOVER at the time, to the New-York Hotel, where he would introduce said affiant to Gens. TAYLOR, PRYOR and other friends of DAVIS. Affiant further says that at the New-York Hotel said BISHOP and himself were introduced to said PRYOR and BENJAMIN WOOD, and several other persons whose names he does not now recollect, but that said TAYLOR had not arrived. That after some preliminary conversation between CONOVER and the other parties present, PRYOR said to affiant and said BISHOP, "I suppose, gentlemen, Mr. CONOVER has explained to you the object of our obtaining affidavits from you. The Judge-Advocate General has been for a long time thirsting for the blood of Mr. DAVIS, and has been plotting, not only to deprive him of his life, but of his reputation as an honorable man and a Christian. He has hired and paid a horde of perjurers who stand ready to swear away Mr. DAVIS' life and character, and the only way we can frustrate his villianous scheme, is to fight him with his own weapons. By a thousand of the blackest lies ever concocted, he is trying to drag Mr. DAVIS to the gallows, and we must therefore resort to falsehood to thwart his purpose and punish him for his villainy. The man who would swear falsely, as the tools employed by HOLT have done, to deprive a man of his life, is the greatest scoundrel conceivable; but the man who is willing to stretch his conscience to matters to thwart the designs of the blood-thirsty conspirators and perjurers and save their intended victim's life deserves all praise. But in making the affidavits we desire of you, of course no one outside of ourselves here, whose interest it will always be to remain silent on this subject, will ever know or suspect that your affidavits are in any respect untrue. And if we are required to make any use of your affidavits so as to bring in your names before the public it will do you no injury, as it will make you appear as honorable and honest men in having rejected the golden offers of Judge HOLT to aid in his attrocious scheme. At the same time we do not wish this service for nothing. Affiant then further says that PRYOR and WOOD then explained that we, affiant and said BISHOP, would receive $800 each on making the affidavits, and $800 more in case it should be necessary to publish them or make any public use of them, and $1,000 additional in case of affiant or said BISHOP, or either should be called on to reiterate the statements in the affidavits on any trial or in any legal proceedings. Affiant further says that said BISHOP and himself having consented to make the required affidavits on the terms and conditions above mentioned, it was arranged that they should accompany CONOVER on the next day but one to the office of said PRYOR, when the affidavits would be ready for their signatures. Affiant further says that in the early part of said interview whisky was brought on the table; around which most of those present were sitting, and that after it had been agreed by affiant and said BISHOP to make the desired affidavits the conversation became quite general, and that it appeared from such conversation to be confidently believed by the friends of DAVIS, that they would be able, by the course they were pursuing, to so far invoke popular condemnation on Judge HOLT and his proceedings, as to insure the success of the movement then being made and about to be most vigorously pressed for DAVIS' release. Affiant further says, that on the day appointed he accompanied said CONOVER and said ANSER (the said BISHOP having failed to keep his appointment to meet said CONOVER) to the office of said PRYOR, for the purpose of making the said affidavits as agreed; and that after the refusal of said ANSER to make the affidavits required of him, and he had departed, said PRYOR proceeded to read to affiant the affidavit prepared for him. That said affiant alleged that Judge HOLT had endeavored, by offering a large sum of money, to induce affiant to make a false deposition, implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and set out with great particularity conversations purporting to have occurred between Judge HOLT and affiant, and the persuasion purporting to have been used by Judge HOLT to prevail on affiant to make the desired deposition, which said affiant alleged affiant consented to do, but which at the same time affiant did not intend to and never did do. And affiant further says that after the affidavit had been read by him to said PRYOR, he assented thereto, and the same was subscribed and sworn to by him before a Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, who was brought into the office of said PRYOR for that purpose, and that affiant there and then received $300 for the service. And affiant further says that after the making of said affidavit, he several times, with said CONOVER, met PRYOR and WOOD, and was introduced to several other friends of DAVIS, including Gen. DICK TAYLOR, and that several weeks after the making of said affidavit, he was requested to make and did make another affidavit which was substantially the same as the first, but set out more elaborately and with greater particularity the conversation alleged to have occurred between Judge HOLT and affiant on the occasion of the alleged effort by Judge HOLT to induce affiant to make a false deposition as aforesaid, implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

And affiant further says that the affidavits so made by him were false in every respect—that affiant never received any request or offer of reward from Judge HOLT or any other person to make a deposition implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS or any one else in the assassination, and he never saw Judge HOLT in his life, and never made an affidavit for any one in regard to JEFFERSON DAVIS for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Affiant further says, that in making said affidavits for PRYOR and others, he did not feel that he was outraging the laws of either God or man—that he believed from the representations of CONOVER, PRYOR and others, and from articles which appeared in the newspapers, that an atrocious and murderous conspiracy had been formed, with Judge HOLT at its head, to convict and shed the blood of Mr. DAVIS on the gallows by means of bogus witnesses and false testimony, and that affiant believed that he was performing a humane, Christian act in assisting in this way—the only way, as alleged, possible to defeat the diabolical machinations of the supposed conspirators.

JAMES E. MATTERSON.

Sworn to before me, March 27, 1867.

WILLIAM FURNISS, Notary Public.

The certificate and seal of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York is attached.

MCFALL'S TESTIMONY.

The following affidavit embraces the confession of another witness who was suborned to subscribe to affidavits, prepared by PRYOR:

City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS MCFALL, of said City, being sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with BENJAMIN WOOD, late editor of the New-York *Daily News*, ROGER A. PRYOR, late a General in the rebel army, and CHAS. A. DUNHAM, sometimes known as SANFORD CONOVER, of said City.

That in the early part of August last deponent was informed by said CONOVER that he had become involved in a quarrel with the Judge Advocate-General, and that the latter was persecuting him with the vindictiveness of a fiend, and that for his own protection, and to resent the hostility of the Judge Advocate-General, he had joined the friends of JEFF. DAVIS in making an onslaught on the official character of the Judge-Advocate-General, and that he desired deponent to aid them, assuring him that he (deponent) would be well compensated. That, at deponent's request, said CONOVER explained that he desired deponent to make an affidavit accusing Judge HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General aforesaid, with attempting to suborn deponent to make a deposition implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN. That deponent consented to do what was required of him if he could be satisfied that he could do so without danger to himself, and that said CONOVER then introduced deponent to said WOOD, who assured deponent that no possible harm could come to him; that it might never become necessary for him to repeat his statement in Court, and that if it should become necessary, there would be no one to contradict deponent; that deponent would receive $200 on making the affidavit, $300 more if it should become necessary to publish it in the papers, and $700 more if he should be required to repeat the statement in any judicial or official proceedings; that deponent accepted the offer, and was forthwith taken by said CONOVER to the office of said PRYOR, where an affidavit was prepared by said PRYOR and sworn to by deponent, who thereupon received the $200 promised from the hands of said Wood; that said affidavit alleged that deponent had been introduced by said CONOVER to Judge HOLT, who endeavored to induce deponent to make a deposition implicating JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination conspiracy, and set out at great length the conversation purporting to have taken place between Judge HOLT and deponent, in which the former endeavored to induce deponent to make a deposition as aforesaid, which deponent refused to do. Deponent further says that said HOLT never requested deponent to make a deposition; that he never saw said HOLT in his life. Deponent further says that he makes this affidavit without any compensation or reward, or promise of compensation or reward, on the one hand, and without any threats or compulsion on the other, and that his only motive is to do, in the interest of truth and public justice, that which may be fairly demanded of him. FRANCIS MCFALL.

Sworn to before me, May 17, 1867.

EDMUND DE ROSE, Notary Public.

The certificate of WM. C. CONNER, Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and county, that EDMUND DE ROSE was known to him as a Notary duly authorized to administer oaths, to which the seal of the Supreme Court is attached.

MARTIN'S TESTIMONY.

The following affidavit embraces further details of the conspiracy to defame Judge HOLT'S Bureau, and to exculpate DAVIS:

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN MARTIN, of Brooklyn, Kings County, in the State of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is acquainted with BENJAMIN WOOD, late editor and publisher of the New-York *Daily News*, ROGER A. PRYOR, late of Virginia, and an Ex-General in the late rebel army, and CHARLES A. DUNHAM, (sometimes known as SANFORD CONOVER,) Counselor-at-Law of the State of New-York. Deponent avers that about the last of July or first of August last, he met said CONOVER, who, after some conversation on the general topics of the day, asked deponent if he (deponent) did not wish to do him (said CONOVER) a great favor, and at the same time make a little money for deponent's self; that deponent signified a willingness and readiness to do so when said CONOVER explained that he had become involved in a quarrel with the Judge-Advocate-General who seemed determined to destroy him, and that he, said CONOVER, was on the other hand determined to resist and if possible destroy his said enemy. That the hostility of Judge HOLT had forced him, said CONOVER, for his own protection, to join the friends of JEFF. DAVIS who were making strenuous efforts to secure DAVIS' release, and that it was intended to further their said efforts by fastening upon Judge HOLT the charge of conspiracy to implicate DAVIS by means of bogus witnesses in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that by this course he, CONOVER, would be enabled to punish Judge HOLT for his animosity toward him, said CONOVER. That he said CONOVER, wanted deponent to make an affidavit stating that he, said deponent, had been introduced by him, said CONOVER, to Judge HOLT, and that the latter had endeavored to induce deponent, for a considerable sum of money, to make a false deposition accusing JEFFERSON DAVIS with complicity in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That after further explanation and much persuasion by said CONOVER consented to make the required affidavits, and was on the same day taken to the office of the said PRYOR and introduced by him. That said PRYOR explained to deponent, as said CONOVER had previously done, that Judge HOLT had been striving by means of perjured witnesses to implicate Mr. DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and thus to destroy his, DAVIS', life and reputation, and that the only way to frustrate the atrocious design of said HOLT, and punish him for his inhumanity was to fabricate affidavits, which with the *bona fide* and truthful evidence, they, the friends of DAVIS, could command, would satisfy the country of said HOLT's infamous conduct, and bring upon him and the Bureau of Military Justice such a measure of public condemnation as to warrant the President (who desired Mr. DAVIS' release) in setting said DAVIS at liberty. That said PRYOR also assured deponents that he, deponent, would be liberally compensated for his services, &c., and stated to deponent the sum he would receive down on signing and swearing to the affidavits, and the sums he would afterwards receive in certain contingencies. That deponent expressed a willingness to make the affidavit required, and that it was arranged that CONOVER would call with deponent on the following day, when the documents, &c., would be ready; that deponent called with CONOVER at the time appointed, and found the said BENJAMIN WOOD and PRYOR awaiting deponent's arrival, but the affidavits had not been prepared, the said PRYOR assigning as a reason that he had not been able to make up his mind what points it was most desirable deponent's affidavits should cover, and that therefore he wished to confer with Messrs. CONOVER and WOOD on the subject; that it was thereupon agreed that deponent should call with CONOVER again on the evening ensuing. That said WOOD remarked that deponent might like, as an earnest, a little pocket money, and gave deponent $50. That deponent then departed, leaving PRYOR, CONNOVER and WOOD together; that on the following evening deponent again called as arranged, but that the affidavits had not yet been prepared, PRYOR on this occasion making various excuses for the delay, and promising that the papers should be ready two days later without fail.

Deponent further says, that during this interview CONOVER and PRYOR had a consultation in regard to some newspaper publication, and either CONOVER or PRYOR, deponent does not remember which, asked deponent to copy a letter on the back of a Quartermaster's blank order for transportation, and which letter was a day or two later published in the New-York *Herald*.

Deponent further says, that after leaving the office of said PRYOR on the last-mentioned occasion, and reflecting on what he had seen, and the conversation he had heard and overheard between CONOVER and PRYOR, deponent became satisfied that there was mischief, which he could not fathom, on foot, and he became uneasy lest he, by doing what they required of him, should get involved in some difficulty which might end in his destruction, and deponent therefore resolved to have nothing further to do with the arrangements of said parties; and that deponent endeavored to keep out of their way; that said CONOVER, however, sought deponent and endeavored to press him to perform his promise to make said affidavits, but that deponent told said CONOVER frankly of his fears, and absolute refusal to proceed any further in said business; that deponent proposed to return to said WOOD the said fifty dollars advanced by him as aforesaid to deponent, but that CONOVER said no; that the money was of no consequence, and that all they (DAVIS' friends) would expect or ask was that deponent should, as a man of honor, remain perfectly silent as to the business in which they were engaged and the offers they had made to him; that deponent assured said CONOVER that he, said deponent, would never utter one word in regard to the affair without his, said CONOVER's consent; that up to this time deponent has substantially kept his said promise.

JOHN MARTIN.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1867.

NORRIS K. BARKER, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

To the above is attached the certificate of WM. C. CONNER, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, that NORRIS K. BARKER is authorized to administer oaths, &c., and to this is attached the seal of said Supreme Court.

It is proper to state that the above are copies of but a few of the numerous documents of the same kind which are on file in the office of the Attorney-General, the Bureau of Military Justice and the War Department. It will be seen that these documents are mainly sworn to, while the statements in the Assistant Attorney-General's letter are merely assertions of facts. E. P. B.

MEXICO.

Probable Fate of Marquez—Foreign Representatives not Recognized—Santa Anna in Vera Cruz—He is Hopeful—Military Divisions in Mexico—Formation of the Army—Imperialist Generals and Prince Salm-Salm Condemned to Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz has brought news from the City of Mexico to the 31st ult. The statements about the capture of Gen. MARQUEZ are very conflicting, an account stating that he was in the hands of the Juarists, while a letter from Vera Cruz states positively that he was still free and on his way to Texas, accompanied by a select number of determined friends, who were all interested in getting out of the country. However, it will be very difficult for MARQUEZ to save himself, in view of the reward of $10,000 offered for his capture—a sum more than sufficient to betray a dozen Generals, much less a single one, who has not even the advantage of being a favorite of the masses.

It is announced that the entire diplomatic corps will leave Mexico in a body, so as to arrive in Vera Cruz on the 13th of August, and take their departure by the French steamer *Panama*. The situation of the foreign representatives has become extremely uncomfortable and embarrassing, as they are not recognized as filling any official position, and looked upon more in the light of a body of obnoxious spies than anything. No official communications have been addressed to any foreigner excepting to the Consuls of the United States, and an order is shortly expected abolishing all foreign consulates throughout the Republic, all the foreign Consuls having been placed under the vigilance of the Police, like criminals.

SANTA ANNA arrived from Campeche on the 30th ult. at Vera Cruz, but it is not known yet whether he will be tried in Vera Cruz or in the City of Mexico on the charge of treason. From all accounts the old fox was in very good humor and excellent spirits, expressing no fear for the future, and acts as if he expected to be President soon. Some assurance of a change in his position must have been given him, as the change between his actions and disposition in Campeche and Vera Cruz is too great not to be considered remarkable.

Mexico is now divided into five grand military districts, commanded by Gens. Nicolas Regules, Porfirio Diaz, Mariano Escobedo, Ramon Corona and Juan Alvarez. A decree by JUAREZ in connection with this division, abolishes all existing laws which were issued on account of the war. The present military commanders will exercise, beside their regular functions, those of Civil Governors of the different States, the same as if they were under martial law, in the meanwhile establishing order, and subject to the orders of the Ministers, while the above-mentioned Generals of Division only will have control over their troops. The army will be composed of about 18,000 men, each division being composed of two brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, three minimum batteries of artillery, with the necessary force of engineers, medical and other staffs.

Many newspapers are writing in favor of the discontinuance of martial law, as there is no longer any necessity for severe measures.

On the 16th the Imperial Gens. Casanova, Escobar, Ramirez, Valdés, Moret, Reyes, Herrera y Losada Calvo, Magaña, Liceaga Montenegro, the Prince of Salm-Salm and others, were condemned to death. Gen. ESCOBEDO left the City of Mexico on the 26th for Queretaro, and it is supposed that he went there to superintend the execution of the condemned Generals, as the best informed man in the human butchering business.

MAXIMILIAN's library has been purchased by Padre FISHER, and a servant of the late Emperor has forwarded it to the Europe.

An agent of various New-York capitalists had arrived in the City of Mexico, with the intention of establishing a new bank.

The Government is in favor of the measure and the Minister of Finance has expressed his intention of making the proposed bank the depository of the national funds.

A number of Ex-Generals and other officers who surrendered to PORFIRIO DIAZ in Mexico, have presented him with a manifestation of gratitude and respect, through Col. MAYER, one of their number, as a token of their respect for the gentlemanly and urbane manner with which they were treated by the General since their surrender.

Mr. EMILE LA SERE, a particular personal friend of President JUAREZ and formerly editor of the Louisiana *Courier*, in New-Orleans, and during the late civil war in the United States a Quartermaster in the Southern army, is mentioned as having been the bearer of the dispatches from the United States, felicitating JUAREZ on the triumph of the Republican cause.

Orders have been given to expedite the work of establishing telegraphic communication between Oajaca, Tehuacan and the City of Mexico.

A personal contribution will be established in the State of Vera Cruz for the replenishment of the Exchequer. The quota assigned to each male between the ages of 16 and 60 is from 25 cents to $20 monthly.

EX-GOV. REYNOLDS, of Missouri, and Gen. SLAUGHTER, are doing a very fair business, REYNOLDS acquiring a first-class reputation as an able lawyer. Two English newspapers were started on the 19th, in place of the *Mexican Times*—one owned by MAX OTTERBURG, the United States Consul, and called the *New Republic*, while the other is published by various Government officials, for the purpose of having an organ to circulate in the United States.

Gen. MANUEL GONZALES, who lost an arm at the siege of Puebla, has been appointed Governor of Palacio. DEPUTY.

HAVANA.

A Protest by Santa Anna—The Yellow Fever—Mexican Refugees and Southern Emigrants—Arrival of the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico—Deportation of Criminals—Financial, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a copy of a protest which has been forwarded by the son of Gen. SANTA ANNA to Secretary SEWARD. The document is dated August 23, and begins with a recapitulation of the principal points connected with SANTA ANNA's capture, and embodied in a former protest, and continues with a very explanatory and searching review of Secretary SEWARD's letter to a certain Mr. NAPHEGYI, who I believe claims to be Gen. SANTA ANNA's agent. The remarks of young SANTA ANNA about the action of the United States officials in Vera Cruz appears to have a great deal of truth, and he says that in case of the General's death, the ignominy of the assassination will fall on the Government of a great nation, which could never free itself from the charge of having delivered a victim to be sacrificed. The son of Gen. SANTA ANNA is a peacable citizen of Havana, where he has resided for nearly twelve years, without implicating himself with any of the numerous revolutions in Mexico, and the object of his protest proceeds entirely from a sense of filial duty and can, therefore, only be lauded. The general impression here is that his supplications and protests will have no more effect in Washington than so much waste paper.

The yellow fever is raging with increased violence, the attack being generally fatal. Children and adults, natives of the island, have fallen victims to this dread disease—among the deaths reported being that of Mr. JOSE ROIG, Royal architect, at Santiago de Cuba; and still the people are amusing themselves, the masquerade balls and festivals at the latter city having just concluded with unusual brilliancy. In the midst of life we are in death, but in the midst of death we Cubans may go to masquerade balls. Perhaps better as it is, as joy is a great promoter of happiness and destroyer of sickness, and therefore masquerades may be considered as a partial preventive of the black vomit.

The subscription in favor of the refugee Mexicans amounts to $5,290 already, of which $4,579 have been expended already in furnishing passages to sixty-one persons for different ports, while sixty-one more have received from $17 to $51 in cash, and eighty-one persons sums of minor quantity. The poor Southern emigrants did not fare so well, and one of our local papers justly says, that up to the present emigration has not agreed with Southerners. From Mexico they have been compelled to take their departure almost like beggars, many of them being compelled to make the journey on foot from Central Mexico to the Rio Grande. In Central America they have not found any security or resources, and it appears that they don't get along well in Brazil. The paper closes its article with the remark that the Southerners are the Jews of the American Republic, and yet they will never find a home in foreign countries where a different language, other customs and the want of means present a barrier to their welfare.

The Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, the Marquis DE RIVERA, arrived by the English steamer from Vera Cruz, and immediately proceeded on his trip to Spain, *via* St. Thomas and Southampton. During his stay he was visited by the Captain-General, the Governor and other high dignitaries. He was very reserved on all matters connected with the state of affairs in Mexico, and seemed very contented to have escaped with a whole skin out of the limits of the human slaughter-pen. The crew of the wrecked steamship *Ciudad Condal*, numbering 49, have arrived by the steamer *Paris*.

A royal order has been received from Spain, fully approving the articles and penalties embodied in the Captain-General's proclamation of the 6th of June, against the traffic in negroes and slavers. Of late nothing has been heard about slave expeditions, and it seems as if the daring trafficers in human flesh had been overawed for once by an officer of the law. DON DOMINGO LOPEZ, the new Administrator of Customs, arrived by the last Spanish steamer from Cadiz, and has already taken possession.

The Spanish man-of-war *Cortes* left here for Spain, conveying sixteen ruffians of the most approved pattern, to be employed in the lead mines or in the fortifications of Ceuta. One of this number, who has figured under a number *aliases*, but was best known by the *soubriquet* of Acturiano, from his native place in Spain, has earned for himself a reputation famous in the annals of crime. This redoubtable individual had just returned from Ceuta, and as his antecedents and criminal inclinations were so well known, the police arrested him immediately on his arrival and sent him back. It is stated that the Captain-General intends to send a few dozen more away, and they can well be spared. Bandits, however, do not seem to decrease, and only a few days ago three armed men entered the residence of a lady residing on one of the most central streets, and after tying her up walked off with all the valuables the house contained. In the country they are keeping up the old system of levying blackmail, sometimes committing a murder to keep the people in a state of fear—a band of these highwaymen killing the wife of a grocery-keeper in Bayamo on the 24th of last month.

Financial matters seem to be taking another turn. Exchange is getting higher and confidence less. Where all the money has gone to nobody seems able to tell. During the past week we received $105,182 in specie, making, with the amount previously received, $4,465,425 since the 1st of January. The *Liberty* arrived from Baltimore to-day, and will return on Monday, the 11th inst.

Sugar, 8@8¼ rls. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange in fair demand and market firm. Sterling, 17¼@18¼ premium; francs, 4@4¼ premium; currency, 24@25 ⅌ cent. discount, and gold bills 5@5¼ ⅌ cent. premium. DEPUTY.

The Submarine Cable—Full Particulars—Negro Conspiracy—Riot at a Bull Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

Cuba is already linked to the Continent by the electric wire running through the mighty cable just being laid across the Gulf Stream between here and Key West, thence to Punta Rasa, on the Florida coast. Operations were commenced on the morning of Saturday last by the sailing of the *Narva* together with the United States steamer *Tahoma* and the Spanish gunboat *Francis de Asis*, from their moorings at Key West, in the direction planned beforehand. The latter only were detailed to render whatever assistance the former might require during the performance of her task. This, however, was not needed, I am happy to say; the gallant *Narva* taking the lead, beautifully and nobly did her part, twenty-two and a half miles of cable being immersed during the first hours of that very same day, as follows: First, seven miles of what is termed shore-end cable, weighing eleven tons per mile; then twelve and a half miles, half-size, weighing four tons per mile, and immediately after one mile of deep water line. As soon as this was accomplished, those on board charged with the control of this gigantic enterprise proceeded to effect a cutting, and after carefully sealing the laid end they moored a cable buoy with a red flag on the spot, placing two others east and west from it, at three miles distance, with blue flags over them, to point out the exact position afterward, when the job of laying the other section starting from the Chowera should be accomplished. It was Monday the 5th inst., just at daybreak, when the *Narva* made her appearance off the Morro Castle; the morning was beautiful and balmy, such as you never can see but in this tropical climate, nature itself seemed as if enjoying the triumph of man, and his intellectual powers over barbarism and ignorance. The *Narva* did not enter our harbor, but hove to, cruising off and on for a while, and coming to anchor shortly after, and at the hour of 10 A. M. steamed to the Chowera, within a mile of the land, where she anchored, making the necessary preparations to splice the shore end with the wire, at 5 P. M., the distance being about seventy miles. Just at this moment the tug-boat *Union*, with flying colors, steamed up, having in tow six launches, nicely fitted out with detachments of marines and naval officers, at the same time that the Spanish gunboat which had arrived the night before joined the party, it being superfluous to mention that the United States steamer *Tahoma* was on the spot. The excitement created here is quite indescribable; every available craft swarmed around the *Narva*, full of enthusiastic people eager to witness the grand achievement of the age; the city cars and private carriages were crowded from an early hour, carrying all those to the shore who did not relish the excursion by water. Havana *en masse* seemed eager to see the elephant at that insignificant village, the Chowera, and which henceforth will bear a great renown. In anticipation, a kind of covered platform had been erected close to the landing point, for the accommodation of the Captain-General, staff, and friends, Mr. A. COLOME, President of the Alianza Point Stock Company and the City Railroad tendered a handsomely fitted car, decorated with flags, to convey the distinguished party, composed in part by Gen. MARIZANO, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Count CANONGO, and many other big bugs who share in the administration of this Island. When arriving at the scene of operations at 3 P. M., the *Narva* was ready to detach three boats, one English and two Spanish, to fetch the end of the cable ashore. In the former was the cable, measuring one mile, coiled up. They started, and everything went on well until nearing the shore, one of them struck bottom. Here all nearly jumped into the water, waist deep, to pull it out, but it was found too short. Timely signals to the *Narva* obviated this difficulty, and after some gallant efforts by our jolly tars, it was successfully run up the mouth of the Almendares River, on whose bank the station is located about 200 yards above its mouth. Owing to the crooked course of the stream, it could not be spliced at once, but early the next morning it was done, the communication from the shore to the *Narva* being perfect. Not so *vice versa*, owing to the connections of one of the apparatuses being foul close to the battery. This was speedily remedied. Everything ready, the *Narva* started at 4 P. M. in search of the three buoys placed this side of Key West, in company with the *Tahoma* and *Francisco de Asis*. The next day, that is to say at 11:40 A. M., we received the tidings that fifty-eight miles of cable had been immersed. But, alas! how soon our joy was doomed to be marred by overpowering discouragement. On the morning of the 8th the Spanish gunboat steamed into our harbor bearing the saddening intelligence that the cable had parted from the bows of the *Narva* at 8:30 the previous evening, when about effecting the junction with the buoyed up cable this side of Key West. Rumors are contradictory about the accident, but well informed official parties state that it was owing to the commander and pilot on board the *Narva*, they having refused to accept the *Tahoma's* offer to lead her to the buoys. On the 9th the *Narva* is reported to be about commencing to grapple for the lost end, Gen. SMITH being of opinion that with a clear and smooth day, there is every appearance of success.

Two mints of base coin have been discovered by the Police on Calle Lealtad. About half a dozen parties have been arrested, with all the implements for their nefarious traffic. Further disclosures made by these parties will soon enable our Police to capture the whole gang.

The Government has been warned of a negro conspiracy in the County of St. Jago de Cuba; quite an armory has been discovered in the neighborhood. At the first intimation of the discovery many of the guilty ones took to the woods, and at last accounts the armed parties sent out to catch them had killed two and wounded many.

Last Sunday evening Matanzas was the scene of a disgraceful riot. There was a bull fight, and, the weather being unpropitious, the Presiding Judge declared the performance suspended when about half through. The public waxed wroth at being defrauded of their money, and began to yell for its continuance. Pretty soon the excitement reached fever heat, and they began to tear first the seats and the box of the President, and then the whole structure, leaving it skeleton fashion. The police in attendance was powerless, one being killed and many wounded. To add to the confusion, some one let loose all the bulls, which ran all over the city till a late hour. At last, an armed force being brought up, the crowd dispersed. DEPUTY.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Personal Difficulty Between Congressman Maynard and his Defeated Opponent for Congress—The Teachers' State Association—Suicide by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A personal difficulty occurred to-day on the street between Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and his defeated opponent for Congress, Col. JOHN WILLIAMS. They had already had some trouble during the canvass. MAYNARD spoke to WILLIAMS, touching his hat and bowing, and bidding him good evening. WILLIAMS, who had refused to speak with MAYNARD, struck him with his cane, when both parties grappled and damaged each other considerably before they were parted. Parties present say that WILLIAMS, after they were parted, attempted to draw his pistol. Nothing further, however, was attempted. MAYNARD's friends threaten to indict WILLIAMS for an assault.

The Teacher's State Association is now in session. Rev. THOS. HUMES presides. They are organizing for active work under the new school law.

An Englishman named W. HASKINS threw himself into the river yesterday and was drowned. He was seen the same day with a large sum of money in his possession. Nothing further is known of him.

Horrible Outrage on a Child.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A young man thirty years of age, named GEO. C. KELLOGG, who is well connected here, went to Middletown, Saturday last, and hired a livery team, which he failed to return at the time specified, and a reward of $100 was offered for his arrest. It appeared he went to Springfield, Mass., and from there proceeded to Collinsville in this State, where he arrived yesterday. While driving through that town he met a little girl, 9 years of age, named HINMAN, and invited her to ride, telling her that he would take her home, but instead of doing so he drove toward Burlington, and when in a secluded spot dragged the child from the carriage and violated her person in the most shocking manner. He was soon after arrested and bound over to the Superior Court under $1,000 bonds, failing to get which, he was brought to this city to-day and lodged in jail.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Movements of the Sioux—Session of the Indian Commissioners—Encounter with the Navajoes.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

An Omaha dispatch states that the Sioux Indians are banding together and crossing the Platte River at Plum Creek Station, and are evidently preparing for hostilities. About five hundred Indians were seen yesterday at one point. The Pawnee scouts and soldiers are preparing to fight them.

Father DESMET says that the Indians have grievances, and speaks of conciliatory measures toward them.

A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, says that the United States Express, and the proprietors of the Overland Stage Line to Denver, left here to-day with stock to replace that stolen by the Indians, and will have a line running again in ten days. They have an escort of one hundred infantry soldiers.

The United States Express Company have over a million pounds of freight here for western points, which is now being loaded.

Two coaches with the mails and passengers, four days from Denver, have just arrived. No Indians were seen on the route.

The terminus of the railroad is now at Wilson's Creek Station, nineteen miles west of here. There has been no case of cholera at Fort Harker for ten days.

Some Kaw Indians attacked MASTIN's rancho, four miles south of Salina, Monday night, and ran off some stock.

A Leavenworth dispatch says Father DESMET, who has just returned from the Indian country, was present at the session of the Indian Commissioners yesterday. He made statements regarding the origin of the Indian troubles, and the proper means for remedying them. He was urgently requested to accompany the Commissioner, and he started for St. Louis to make his preparations for doing so.

A letter from Messilla, New-Mexico, dated July 22, says that the Navajoe Indians, numbering several hundred, had left the Bosqueredondo Reservation, and in attempting to prevent them from leaving, and to recover some cattle stolen by them from an emigrant train, Lieut. PORTER, of the Fifth Infantry, was severely wounded, and four of his men were killed.

Encounter with the Savages near Fort Kearny—The Indians Routed.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Dispatches received here from Fort Fetterman state that contractor PORTER arrived there on the 13th, with the intelligence that a hard-fought battle between the Indians and whites occurred near Fort Phil Kearny on the 2d inst. Early in the morning an ox train of thirty wagons, guarded by fifty citizens and as many soldiers, under the command of Major POWELL and Lieut. JUMP, left the fort for the purpose of gathering fuel. While thus engaged, within five miles of the fort, a band of savages, supposed to number at least 250, rode up, and immediately made an attack. The whites made a desperate resistance, but the Indians, after killing Lieut. JUMP and others, and wounding two privates, succeeded in stampeding the cattle from the train corral. The whites then took position behind a breastwork formed of wagons, boxes, ox-yokes, &c., and the savages encircled them with wild yells, continuing the fight with fiendish desperation. The whites fought the Indians for three hours, killing and wounding a great many, who were immediately carried off the field by their comrades. The battle continued with unabated vigor until Major SMITH with two companies of United States Regulars and two howitzers, came to the rescue from Fort Phil Kearny, when the red men retreated, going northeast, and leaving five dead bodies on the field. Major POWELL reports the total loss of the savages at sixty killed outright, and a large number wounded. [A dispatch from St. Louis, on the 2d inst., gave particulars of a similar fight on July 28, a Leavenworth train being attacked at some unknown spot on the plains.—ED.]

The official account of Gen. AUGER charges TURKEY FOOT, Chief of the Cheyennes, as being alone guilty of the Plum Creek massacre.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Political Contest—Melee at a Public Meeting—General Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The political canvass here has become one of the warmest ever witnessed in this State. The entire independent Press and a considerable percentage of the Republican Party Press, earnestly oppose GORHAM, the Republican nominee for Governor, on the ground that he has long been notorious as the leader of the lobby in the California Legislature. They charge that he is the candidate of various corrupt combinations of moneyed corporations who desire his aid, as Governor, in securing the passage of various laws for the benefit of companies, which are obnoxious to the people and calculated to add largely to the burdens of taxation; and that they procured his nomination and defeated the popular preference for another and better man.

GORHAM, in response, does not deny his agency in the lobby, but protests that he did not lobby "for a consideration." He bitterly denounces the independent Press, charging it with venality and with desiring the success of the Democracy, notwithstanding the fact that the Sacramento *Union* and San Francisco *Bulletin* and *Alta*, well-known Union journals which lead the opposition to GORHAM and two or three other names on the State ticket, heartily support the remainder of it and are vigorously advocating the election to Congress of all the Radical candidates.

The Legislature about to be elected has to choose a successor to United States Senator CONNESS, who, though supported generally by the GORHAM combination, is bitterly opposed by the principal organ of that party, as well as by the *Union* and the *Bulletin* and various other members of the independent Union Press. Altogether the canvass is a mixed as well as an exciting one.

At a large Union meeting in Sacramento last night GORHAM, (the Republican candidate for Governor of California,) spoke against the independant Press with greater bitterness than ever.

Democrats interrupted the meeting, when a general melee ensued lasting several minutes. At another time during the meeting the street planking broke, precipitating some twenty persons into a cellar. Several were injured but none killed.

A dispatch from Cariboo says that Gov. SEYMOUR has settled the mining dispute by seizing the ground in controversy and arresting the ringleaders in the riot.

At a large public meeting at Victoria resolutions were passed favoring secular education, and asking aid for the same from the Government.

The San Francisco firm of GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER has failed. Their liabilities are about $280,000. They were coal merchants and owners of a coal mine near Antioch, on which money had been sunk unprofitably.

Arrived, ships *Ocean Rover*, from Boston; *Don Juan*, from Chili; *Premier*, from Glasgow.

Cleared, ships *Cordillia* for Liverpool, and *Constance* for London.

Correction of a Previous Dispatch.

The political item from California, published in this morning's papers, should read as follows: "The political contest is growing very bitter. GORHAM denounces the independent Press as venal, desiring the success of the Democracy, although it sustains Congress, and advocates the election of the general ticket and Union Congressmen."

Affairs in Richmond—Arrest of an Ex-Congressman on the Charge of Perjury—Alleged Violation of the Civil Rights Bill.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

JOHN S. PENDLETON, of Culpepper County, and a former member of Congress, arrived here this morning, having been arrested on the charge of perjury, in having registered.

The case of Judge HENRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax, who arrived here last night under arrest, for having violated the Civil Rights Bill, by refusing to take negro testimony, has been set for the September term of the United States Court. He was released on bail for his appearance.

Both of the above-mentioned parties have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Handsome Royalty in Paris—New Work on the American War—An Illustrated Life of Lincoln—A Spicy Article on Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

We have now at Paris two handsome young Kings, the King of Bavaria, so handsome that all the girls in his kingdom have their heads turned about him, and the King of Portugal, who is married to the second daughter of the King of Italy. The first could not stay long, for his uncle, the ex-King OTHO of Greece, has just died, and he had to leave to go into mourning. The sovereigns of Europe have got so linked up by intermarriages that half their time is spent in wearing official crape.

The health of Paris remains excellent, and as the weather is cool, the river high, and the crowd not great, we have every reason to expect a continuance of the present low bill of mortality. We shall have a crowd for the great national *fête* of the 15th of this month, and an increase in September and October to see the Exhibition before its close, but the great rush, such as we shall never see again, was in June, during the visit of the Czar and the King of Prussia.

Dr. EVANS, the exhibitor at the Exhibition of the American Sanitary Commission collection, has added a new title to the gratitude of his countrymen by the publication of a second work on Sanitary Commissions, entitled "Sanitary Institutions during the Austro-Prussian-Italian Conflict, followed by an Essay on Ambulance Wagons, and a catalogue of the American Sanitary Collection of the author. By Dr. THOS. W. EVANS, Officer of the Legion of Honor, member of several learned Societies, author of the Sanitary Commission of the United States." The book is in French, contains 200 pages, and is published by VICTOR MASSON & Co. In it the author takes care to precede what he has to say on the German and Italian sanitary efforts, with a recapitulation of the labors of the American Commission, and the statement that to America is due the priority in this magnificent work. The International Sanitary Convention of Geneva, Switzerland, was provoked by the sufferings of Solferino, and was made practicable and possible by the experience furnished by the American war. Even in that Convention there were men of position who opposed the proposition of neutralization and aid on the battle-field as an illusion and an impracticable thing. But the measure was adopted, and Dr. EVANS shows how easy it was, when practical and earnest men and women set about it, to render services such as European battle-fields had heretofore been a stranger to. In the preface to his book Dr. EVANS pays a just compliment to the women of America for their noble initiative in this glorious work, and then also to the Empress of France and the Queen of Prussia, the first for her charities at home, the second for being foremost in pushing on the organization of the Sanitary Commission of her country in last Summer's war.

It is the place here to say that the exceptional prize given to Dr. EVANS at the Paris Exhibition for the United States sanitary collection, has not to my knowledge been found fault with by anybody. This collection has been one of the "lions" of the Exhibition, and every competent critic has declared the articles there exhibited as superior to those of any other country. An impetus has thus been given to this benevolent work, which is already showing its good results in the manufacture by all the European nations, not only of ambulances and other appliances for relief on our system, but also on a larger scale than heretofore. The American Sanitary Commission exhibition will therefore stand as a landmark in the history of the world's great charities. One cannot praise too much the zeal displayed by Dr. EVANS in this good work.

Speaking of the American war reminds me that I see in the bookstore windows a work fresh from the press entitled: *The Civil War in America*, by Messrs. CORTAMBERT and THANALTOS, in two volumes. The frontispiece of the first volume is composed of the portraits of LINCOLN, JOHNSON, SEWARD, GRANT, SHERMAN and MCCLELLAN, and the frontispiece of the second volume, of portraits of DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET and Stonewall JACKSON. I do not know the authors of the book, or whether they are realizing any sale or not.

A brilliant reception was given on Monday night of last week to Admiral FARRAGUT, his lady, and the officers of the fleet at Cherbourg, by Gen. DIX. A large number of well-known gentlemen from home, Senators, Representatives and diplomats, were present, beside Frenchmen of distinction. The Admiral, if he had had the inclination or the time, would have readily become the lion of the town; dinner invitations came in upon him like an avalanche from all quarters, and among the rest from the Tuileries; but the Admiral had pressing business with his ship at St. Petersburgh. What is this pressing business? Ah! that is the question every Frenchman is asking himself—and so he had to hurry away after ten days' stay. This constant communication of distinguished men between Washington and St. Petersburgh is not at all to the taste of the French, and leads to all sorts of commentaries. But the Admiral is coming back to Paris. He will then see the Emperor and may be able to satisfy his Majesty that he did not go to Russia to make a treaty of alliance, or any other sort of treaty hostile to France.

We have had, simultaneously with the visit of the Admiral, the annual advent of the Annapolis Naval School, so that, with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH's fleet, the Admiral's and the Naval School, Paris has been overrun with our naval uniform.

A fortnight ago the French papers announced that a grand *fete* had just been given by the American Consul in this city, in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of a new American Protestant Church in the Avenue Friedland, with full details. The Americans, of course, knew this to be erroneous and paid no attention to it; they had, in fact, forgotten it, when the New-York papers arrived this week containing the same news, which was sent by telegraph, and accompanied with editorials! The facts are these: Fireworks had been prepared for the Fourth of July celebration, and as this did not take place on account of MAXIMILIAN's execution, the fireworks remained on the hands of the Committee, and had to be used in some way or other. So Mr. TUCKER, the banker, who had been principal manager of the *fête*, and who had the fireworks in his possession, concluded to pay for them and to use them for his own amusement and that of his friends. He, therefore, begged permission of the police to fire them off in an open lot, opposite his house, where the foundations of a French Protestant Church have just been laid; he invited his friends to come and see the sight, and Com. STEDMAN, of the *Colorado*, and Mr. PRINGLE, of New-Orleans, who live in the same house, did the same. The American flag was hung out, the windows of the house were crowded, and altogether it was easy to understand how a journalist passing along that way would come to the conclusion "that the American Consul was giving a banquet and celebration in honor of the laying of the foundation stone of an American Protestant Church," especially as the last piece of fireworks was architectural, and represented the capital at Washington crowned with the word "Union." The sight collected together so many people that the circulation in all the neighborhood was interrupted, and yet, with the exception of the people in the house, no one knew what it all meant. Moreover, as such privileges are not granted to Frenchmen, in Paris, many went away grumbling at the indulgence shown to foreigners. If the Atlantic Cable should never tell a more damaging story than that, however, its conscience may sleep easy. We only wonder at your liberality in entertaining the cable in such freaks.

A workman, by the name of AUZIAS, has been publishing, in numbers, for some months, a beautifully illustrated Life of LINCOLN, the workman's friend, to which other workmen, printers and engravers, have lent a hand. When the work is now nearly terminated M. AUZIAS finds his friends exhausted, and he has just made an appeal to the public, by which he means the public of the workshops, to come forward and aid him to accomplish his great undertaking. The appeal will be heard, for the name of Mr. LINCOLN has fixed itself in the hearts of the great working classes as a rallying name for good deeds, and any call made in his name will be responded to with alacrity.

We have had two weddings this week in families well known at home. The first was a daughter of Mr. LYCURGUS EDGERTON, of New-York, Miss CLARA EDGERTON, to Col. BOCHER, of the Third French ZOUAVES; the other, Miss ISABELLE GRENFELL, to Dr. ALEXANDER MCDONNELL, of Dublin. The father of Miss GRENFELL is the Confederate Colonel who was concerned in the conspiracy to liberate the prisoners at Camp Douglas.

I cannot resist the temptation of sending you the following article on Americans, copied from the *Vie Parisienne*, a well-written and spicy weekly paper of this city, which goes exclusively—if we judge only by the price, which is sixty centimes the copy—into the fashionable world. The article is absolutely curious in the extent of its errors and defamations, but also not without value for the truthfulness of a certain vein of criticism which runs through it. The article is entitled "The American World," and reads thus:

"What most strikes the stranger at New-York is the nomadic character of its inhabitants, even of the most rich; their style of living indicates the temporary. The home is a stranger to them; it seems as if society with them had not had time to constitute itself. Thus, when a lady wishes to give a *soirée* or a dinner, her parlor and dining-room not being adequate for a reception, she is obliged to go to the nearest hotel to seek the necessary accommodations. Is not this primitive enough? Imagine our fashionable Paris ladies inviting their friends to the *Salon de cent couverts, pour noces et festins, aux Amis réunis*. We see that there is an ocean between the two civilizations—and we only say two to be polite. Moreover there are no domestics at New-York; what they have are simple *valets de place*, who are always discharged at the end of a week. Brother Jonathan has already too heavy a load to carry for me to add another stone to the pile. He puts his foot a little everywhere, as every one knows; by force of rudeness he renders the life of every Frenchman who goes to his country on business (no one would go for anything else) perfectly odious. This is all so well known that we shall drop the American man and take up the American woman.

One can hardly believe how much these fierce republicans of the United States are aristocrats, in their tendencies at least. Jonathan dreams of but one thing—to have a titled man for a son-in-law. A title is also the subject of the dreams of the young American girls. Marriage negotiations are, among this people, stamped with a mercantilism of the most barefaced kind. They stick the market price straight at you. 'My daughter has a million, and she will only accept the hand of a man who will open for her the Faubourg St. Germain.'

If, therefore, as we are assured, the boats of this year are going to bring over thirty thousand young American girls in search of husbands, there will be no possible pretext for a titled man to remain poor; or at least this category of society will become so rare as to finish by being sought after. Struck with this circumstance I had already thought of a section in the Universal Exhibition for young men who would gain by being known, but the time is wanting for developing the idea. In any case, says an objector, you will only have at Paris the refuse of the young ladies in the market. But I may ask, do you know of what this refuse consists? Of the healthiest, the most flourishing, the handsomest portion of the New World. Yes, the Yankee, with broad and round shoulders and patibulary extremities; the Yankee, who carries on his chin a goatee without moustache—the ornament of our pork-sellers and porters—the Yankee likes only the poetical, ethereal woman—a little consumption does not frighten him—he seems not to care to contract an engagement with any one who promises to last very long. In this view Miss ADAH MENKEN is a rapture of love in the American estimation. Too much health. We see, therefore, the result of this proscription in mass of the handsomest girls of the nation, the hatred of their countrymen, and the leaning toward foreigners. I tell you it is going to be a regular avalanche.

There is going on at this moment a prodigious exchange of letters between the two Continents. A great many Parisians, admitted into American society at Paris, have been put into epistolary relations with widows at New York who desire to marry again, but who are retained on the other shore *by circumstances*; they console themselves by exchanging mutual and Transatlantic sympathies. The most anxious have recourse to the electric cable. Love, marriage, quick!

The American women are in general better educated than French women. As for their beauty we have enough specimens at Paris to be edified on that point. But one of their characteristic defects is a very pronounced personal sentiment, which pierces through the, in appearance, best founded conjugal situations. The wife always speaks of the fortune of the family as her fortune. An American woman believes readily that one and one make two, but not that two make one. She would submit herself more readily to the dogma of the Trinity. She lives almost always separated in goods from her husband, in thought, at least. This concession made to a national prejudice, it appears that one may live as happily with a *Newyorkaise* as with another woman.

At the last reception of the representative of the United States at Paris a Frenchman, who neither shines by his beauty nor anything else than a high-sounding name, met with a tremendous success. For this reason alone he was asked if he did not desire to be presented to Miss X. He did not care about it. He was pressed; that handsome *blonde* over there, to the left, was *dying* to make his acquaintance. At last he consented—with indifference, and he found himself monopolized for the rest of the evening.

And now that you have been made acquainted with American manners, put yourself, dear reader, under arms, and get yourself presented in a house like that, for example, of Gen. X., and all you will have to do is to choose. 'But,' you will say, 'I have not the least bit of a title!' Oh! how green you are! for the time we live in.

In conclusion, I hardly dare to speak of a certain trait of American manners, it is so delicate, but I am going to risk it. It appears that there is a house at New-York, tolerated by the Government, where they satisfy the wishes of married ladies who do not care for the joys of maternity; a lady in making her morning calls tells her friends that on a certain day she had been to the house in question with as much indifference as if it had been a work of charity. Young ladies are also taken into this house to board who—but I stop, and for a good cause. When one reflects that an act which carries the people who commit it so far away from France, appears quite natural in America, he cannot but have a strange opinion of universal morality!" MALAKOFF.

MEXICO.

Reception of Juarez at the Capital—His Address—Reported Assassination of Lopez—The Escape of Marquez and Quiroga.

The Matamoras *Observador* gives an account of the entry of JUAREZ into the capital. The people were so wild with excitement that they attempted to take the horses of JUAREZ's carriage and draw the vehicle through the city by hand. The dignified President would not permit this. He said it would be unbecoming an Aztec son to permit it; besides, he said he was only one of the people.

The following is the address to the people:

MEXICANS: The National Government returns today to establish its residence in the City of Mexico, which it left four years ago. It carried with it then the resolution never to abandon a compliance with its duties.

I went with sure confidence that the Mexican people would wrestle without ceasing against the iniquitous foreign invasion, in the defence of their rights and their liberties.

The Government went away to sustain the national flag, for whatever time it would be necessary to obtain the triumph of the cause of independence and the institutions of the republic.

I have reached it. The good sons of Mexico, fighting alone, without the assistance of any, without means, without the necessary elements of war, they have shed their blood with sublime patroism, breasting all sacrifices, before they would suffer the loss of the Republic and liberty.

The triumph of the country, which has been the object of their noble aspirations, will be always their greatest title to glory and greatest premium to their heroic labors.

Full of confidence in them, the Government has endeavored to comply with its duties, without ever conceiving a single thought that it might be lawful to undermine any of the rights of the nation. The Government has complied with the first of its duties without compromising in the exterior or interior in any way the independence or sovereignty of the Republic, the integrity of its territory, or the proper respect of the Constitution and the laws. Its enemies had attempted to establish another Government and other laws without being able to consummate their criminal intentions.

After four years, the Government returns to the City of Mexico with the flag of the Constitution, and with the same laws, without having for one moment abandoned the national territory.

The Government did not wish or desire, and less ought she, in the hour of her complete triumph, let herself be inspired by any thought of passion against those who have combatted against her.

Her duty has been and is balanced by the exigencies of justice, with all the considerations of benignity. The temperance of his conduct in all the places where he has resided, has demonstrated his desire of moderating in what is possible the rigors of justice, conciliating indulgence with the duty of applying the laws in what is indispensable to establish peace and the future of the nation.

Mexicans, let all our work be directed to obtain and consolidate the benefits of peace. Under her auspices it will be efficacious in the protection of the laws and the authorities for the rights of all the inhabitants of the Republic.

The Government and the people respect always the rights of all. Between individuals, as between nations, the respect of another's right is peace.

We trust that all Mexicans, with the lessons they have received by the prolonged and sorrowful experience of the calamities of the war, will cooperate to the advancement and well-being, and to the prosperity of the nation, which can only be obtained by an inviolable respect for the laws, and obedience to the authorities elected by the people.

In our free institutions, the Mexican people are their own arbiters, with the only object of sustaining the cause of the people during the war while they could not elect these authorities. I ought to conform with the spirit of the Constitution and preserve the power that has been conferred on me. The war being terminated my duty is to convoke immediately the people without any illegitimate influence, to elect with absolute liberty any person to whom they wish to confide their destinies.

Mexicans, we have reached to-day the greatest good we could desire, seeing consummated the second time the independence of our country. We will all cooperate so as to leave the inheritance to our children, on the road to prosperity, loving and sustaining always our independence and our liberty.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MEXICO, July 15, 1867.

The *Ranchero* says: The day on which Gov. VIDAURI was dragged from his hiding-place in the City of Mexico, for execution, MARQUEZ and QUIROGA, secreted near by VIDAURI, crept from their hiding-place. They procured horses and essayed to leave. Upon encountering the guard at the *garita* they were halted, and offered the sentinel a purse of gold to let them pass. The soldier said he would call up the officer of the day and see what he would say to the offer. While the sentinel went to call up the officer, who was taking his noonday *siesta*, MARQUEZ and QUIROGA made a charge with pistol in hand, and succeeded in fighting their way through. One report says they shot four soldiers down before making their escape. However this may be, there is no doubt that they are at large.

A correspondent of the *Ranchero* writes as follows: "I arrived here to-day and learned the startling news, the assassination of the traitor LOPEZ. The particulars of the assassination are as follows: LOPEZ was stopping at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived and familiarized himself with an ostler in a livery stable adjoining the hotel. Gen. MIGUEL LOPEZ was inquired for, but not being in the stranger was told that the General would be at dinner. Before the dinner hour LOPEZ returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man. When dinner was called LOPEZ and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table. After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife and sprang upon LOPEZ, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and as he started to leave, said: 'This is the way all traitors should be paid.' No one interfered to prevent the assassin from leaving. Thus was the blood of MAXIMILLIAN, MIRAMON, MEJIA, yes, and thousands of others, avenged. This report is regarded here as authentic."

The Rio Grande *Courier* of the 28th ult., says: "A prominent merchant of Matamoras was yesterday notified by the authorities to appear at a certain place in the city for the purpose of registering his name. Once there he was asked his nationality, and responded that he was a British subject. He was then informed that he must consider himself a Mexican, and subject to all the liabilities of native citizens; that only Americans are to be treated as foreigners."

MOUNT DESERT.

A Night's Experience on Salt Timber—Along the Coast of Maine—Sea-Shore Resorts—Shoddy vs. Herring—How New-Yorkers Enjoy Themselves—Something About the Immense Blueberry Plains of Eastern Maine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, MOUNT DESERT, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

I was weather-bound in the beautiful City of Portland, last week, by a storm that swept along the eastern coast for two days, as severe as that of the Autumnal Equinox, although it was in the midst of the "dog-day" season. But I was comfortable on board the good steamer *City of Richmond*, bound for Mount Desert, Machias and intermediate ports, and with other passengers, a lively party made up of pleasure seekers from Boston, New-York and Washington, longed for the disappearance of the leaden sky, for a gentle wind, and for sunbeams struggling through breaking clouds. At midnight, however, the paddle-wheels of the steamer began to revolve, and the regular strokes of the engine assured me that the storm was over. Having the utmost confidence in our pilot, I turned in, not to sleep and experience pleasant dreams, alas, but to undergo internal troubles more severe than any that ever exacerbated poor MAXIMILIAN. In short, I was sea-sick—and, oh, how sick! I had serious fears that death would overtake me, followed by fears that I would starve. That person does not live who can express the peculiar sensations of a person who is sea-sick, and therefore, I shall not attempt it. But commend me to a fresh-water dish for meagre days. Seaweed stewed with chalk is miserable stuff. Our good steamer rolled and plunged, and heaved and pitched, and the universal prayer was, "Oh, that my legs were on my body again, and that body on *terra firma!*" None of the passengers were exempt from the rough usage of yesty old ocean. The fair owner of seven huge trunks, bound for Mount Desert, at one time imagined herself a dying mermaid in the surf of Newport, and two young ladies who, in the afternoon, had plumed themselves on a knowledge of French, were so humiliated as to talk broken English over broken crockery. The obese banker, too, who had left his debits and credits at home, intent on an honest separation from business, to worship at the altars where the "floral apostles in dewy splendor weep without woe, ane blush without a crime," and to escape a bewilderment of silks, paste diamonds and painted faces, did not care a straw about the gold market or Government securities, so indifferent was he to the "situation." Sea-sickness is an admirable leveller.

Early the next morning Rockland was reached, a considerable town which serves as a sort of half way stopping place on the water route between Boston and Bangor. Here we were detained several hours. The time of the passengers was occupied in witnessing a party of men repairing an old ship, and in watching two boys fishing. The men did their work well, but the urchins caught nothing. At noon the *City of Richmond* was on her way again, dodging through the innumerable islands that dot the singularly indented coast of Maine. In clear weather the vision does not become wearied while passing the quiet beauty of towering rocks, high hills and mountains hooded in vapor. The ever changing view presented to the traveler has a charm about it not belonging to mountain retreats and fashionable watering places, where people generally yawn and become magnificently stupid. On this particular day, however, instead of magnificent piles of cumulus clouds being painted by the declining sun, there were mist squadrons, the result of the storm. As we neared Southwest Harbor, the fog came rolling in from sea like smoke from a conflagration, and by the time the steamer had reached her wharf, we found ourselves enveloped in the thick, moist vapor. There we slumbered until the next morning, when we proceeded on our journey, and it was not many hours before I found myself snugly situated in this delightful retreat, where all the luxuries of a first-class watering-place can be indulged in, in a democratic sort of way, at farmhouse prices

To the seeker after a change of air, scenery, comfort and health, Maine has a number of delightful places, prominent among which is Mount Desert. Gouldsboro, Millbridge, Steuben, Sullivan and other points, though perhaps less noted, are equally desirable as places of Summer boarding. The travel down East, during the past three years, indicates that many of the old-time haunts are being exchanged for the quiet of the seashore. Here there is an absence of shoddy and petroleum, painful gustatory exercises and fussing and fuming, ennui, uneasiness and disgust, and that false life which kills or demoralises. One here is not obliged to get on stilts or to barter away true gold for tinsel, between breakfast and supper, in the effort to recuperate the system. With sunset, rocks and woods, the chime of the tide on silver sands, tall pines silent as a cathedral, and trembling spray, sky and ocean sparkle, and, picnicing on ocean rocks, and bathing, riding and boating, coupled with an absence of the frivolities of fashionable Summer resorts, the pleasure and comfort here may be compared to the superiority of soured, still Rhine wine to frothy champagne. Pleasure-seekers who have a horror of exorbitant prices, diminutive pieces of beef-steak and bakers' bread, can here obtain the best of board at $1 a day, which not unfrequently includes boating and riding. A majority of the visitors along the coast, in the vicinity of Mount Desert especially, are from New-York City. Many of them come in June and remain until assured by telegrams that flannels and stoves are really needed at home for comfort. Those people abroad who have an idea that herring is the specialty of these retreats, have only to come down here a season to be disabused of that hallucination. If SYDNEY SMITH were in the flesh, I believe he would pitch his tent alongshore here somewhere, and write up the country as a genuine Abana or Pharpar, its fogs to the contrary notwithstanding.

Having occasion to tarry in the village of Milbridge a few days, I ventured out into the country for observation. An impetus was given to this place of 2,800 inhabitants by a party of New-Yorkers, who erected large saw-mills and made other improvements, but adverse circumstances spoiled all their plans, and the town is now satisfied to jog along in the old ruts. About the same time JEFFERSON DAVIS, with other members of Prof. BACHE's United States Coast Survey, encamped near the place, while prosecuting his labors. Mr. DAVIS at that time received marked attention at the hands of the early settlers here, not only on account of his distinguished ability as an engineer, but as a gentleman. As in all the seaport towns of the country, the shipbuilding interests are terribly depressed. But a single vessel here is on the stocks. Instead of one vessel building, there should be twenty. Honest mechanics growl and declare there is something wrong in the system of protection to American labor in this particular branch. As the result, men lie idle, but hope Congress next Winter will afford shipbuilders relief. Lounging in the Post-office, looking as lazy and listless as if I were a citizen of the place, my attention was directed to the large amount of blueberries brought into town. On inquiry into the subject I learned the following facts, which are interesting:

The "Barrens," or Blueberry Plains of Maine, now become famous, are in the County of Washington, and lie between the Narraguagus and Machias Rivers. The territory embraced by them is immense, being about 225 square miles, and embracing tracts of land in the towns of Cherryfield, Beddington, Columbia, Deblois, Township No. 18 and part of Township No. 19. Nowhere in the United States do blueberries grow so spontaneous of so plenty as here. The "Barrens," so-called on account of the very poor quality of the soil, is broken by high hills, running streams of water, beautiful lakes and embryo forests; but the general character of the country for 25 miles is level. The country being unfit for farming it is sparsely settled, and that by a shiftless or aimless people, who manage to just keep body and soul together. The town of Cherryfield, however, on the western edge, and situated on the banks of the Narraguagus River, is a place of some pretensions. It plumes itself on its enterprise in the lumbering business, and is really the only green spot in the "blue" section of Down East. The united population of the "Barrens" is about sixteen hundred. Cherryfield has a population of about eighteen hundred. Give me, then, the "Blueberry Plains" of Maine for a location in which to become isolated. No better spot was ever invented in which to study the solitude of nature or to lapse into a state of perfect ignorance of men and things. It is at this time of the year that the fruit of the "Barrens" is collected. Twenty years ago nobody thought of picking blueberries on this immense tract, only for home consumption, by those living in the immediate vicinity. Now tens of thousands of bushels are collected for export. The yield, year after year, is wonderful — instead of decreasing it increases. Men of capital are engaged in the business, and many a snug fortune has been realized from the product of these plains. The first appearance of the fruit is the signal for a general pilgrimage of "pickers" from the surrounding towns. With the close of haying, many of the denizens of the surrounding towns turn out *en masse*, armed with barrels, baskets, tin-pans, tubs and what not, and laying in a store of provisions, the "old hoss" is made to lift his iron in the direction of the promised land. Not only do persons go singly, but large parties are formed, taking along tents and cooking utensils, and camping out during the berry harvest. Whole families are thus engaged in gathering the fruit, which is so plenty that whole acres are literally blue with it. People sometimes come twenty and twenty-five miles distant to not only secure their share of the spoils, but to have a general good time. Business and pleasure are thus happily blended, and after the work is over, the science of figures is employed in estimating how many green backs will be realized from a given number of bushels of the sky-colored fruit. The number of "pickers" is, of course, very large, but being distributed over such a large tract of country, it appears insignificant to the vision. But in those spots where the fruit has only to be "scraped in," the pickers do most congregate. Some portions of the "barrens" during the picking season present a unique and active appearance. Whole families sheltered beneath substantial tents of canvas; the collection of vehicles of every imaginable description, gathered from every section of the country; the curling smoke of the camp-fires, and the buzz of voices of both sexes, only interrupted by the happy laughter and shouting of children, whose little digits, too, are required to pluck the corymbiferous fruit to fill the already flowing measure, are all suggestive of a camp-meeting, while the liquid music of the numerous streams chimes in to lend peculiar charm to the work of the laborers. The quantity of fruit gathered per day by a single picker is surprising. An expert can show from fifty to sixty quarts as the result of his or her day's work. Forty quarts is an average day's work. A family of four or five persons have been known to gather eight bushels in a single day, yielding $10 in money. Many of the frequenters of the "barrens" pick berries for money, being employed by storekeepers in the "village" for that purpose. At the rate of five or six cents per quart a good sum is realized during the season, whether it be in "store-pay" or otherwise. To the shiftless or aimless settler on these barren plains, who in the Winter spends his time in hunting and the balance of the year in lounging or whittling, the blueberry crop is providential. It is the medium by which he is enabled to lay in a stock of corn, pork and molasses for the entire year. His family pick, pick, pick until picking there can be no longer, and readily turning his barrels of fruit into the necessities of life, he renders thanks for the abundant crop and hopes next year will not fail him. If it should fail, how dire the disaster that would befal him! And if everybody in the country roundabout is not without blueberry wine or blueberry canned, the fault is theirs. To be sure, sugar costs 16 or 18 cents a pound, but as berries here are worth next to nothing, everybody can afford to indulge in the saccharine accompaniment. The blueberry crop of the "barrens," as already intimated, gives employment to hundreds of people. The revenue derived from this source is very large, almost incredible. The number of bushels picked last year for export use is variously estimated at from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand bushels, and the income derived not less than $50,000. The professional picker can make better wages than at farming, for in this section of the State it is safe to say that not more than one farmer in ten is enabled to raise anything over and above what is necessary for home consumption—and often not even that. The fruit, as fast as it is gathered in large quantities, is either immediately sent to the nearest steamboat landings to be shipped east, or taken to factories where it is canned, and then consigned to large dealers in sealed fruits. The crop this year is equal to if not larger than that last year. Most of the fruit is shipped from Machias, Jonesport, Millbridge and other places to Bangor, that being the best market in the State for blueberries. From thence it is shipped to Portland and Boston, where it commands from 15 to 22 cents per quart. The principal canning factories are at Millbridge, Sullivan and Gouldsboro'. The one at Millbridge is the most extensive. Over 6,000 bushels were canned there last August and September. The fruit is purchased at the factories at about six cents per quart, and is put into cans holding one and two pounds each. These factories give employment to a large number of persons, of both sexes, who not only can blueberries but lobster. Thus have the "barrens," or blueberry plains of this sterile section of Maine become a source of trade and profit. The owners of this vast tract of fruit land, of which there are quite a number, have as yet entered no objection to the general onslaught that is made annually upon them, though it is opined that some of them will soon demand "toll," like the millers. In such a case there would be a "rebellion" on a small scale.

Returning to Southwest Harbor, I found the hotels and boarding-houses full. The travel here is now fairly commenced. The gloom cast over the place, occasioned by the sad drowning of seven persons a few weeks since, is still felt. None of the bodies have yet been found, and it is probable that they were carried by the undercurrent to about fifty miles eastward, and have since risen to the surface, to float seaward. In my next I will write about Mount Desert. L.

Gen. GRIFFIN has appointed Major RAYMOND H. BERRY, formerly connected with the detective force in Gen. SHERIDAN's military department, Chief of Police of Galveston, Texas.

THE INDIAN TERRITORIES.

The New Cherokee Chief—The Cholera Among the Indians—Rumors of Hostile Demonstrations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1867.

The election for Chief of the Cherokee Nation, which occurred yesterday, resulted in the complete discomfiture of the present incumbent, WM. P. ROSS, and in the election of LEWIS DOWNING as Chief for the coming four years. This breaks the backbone of the Ross family, and hereafter they will exert no greater influence in this Cherokee Nation than any other private citizen. Heretofore the Nation seems to have been run by them for their own exclusive, selfish purposes. All they seemed to care for the Cherokees was to keep them blinded and backward, so that they could enrich themselves from their ignorance and backwardness.

Mr. DOWNING, the new Chief, will favor a more liberal *régime*. It is believed that he will endeavor to bring about the sectionising of this lovely country, and thus enable outsiders to come in and build up towns and cities and cultivate fine farms.

The cholera, which has been raging here considerably, frightening nearly all of the permanent citizens, and many of the Government employes nearly out of their wits, has for the present entirely disappeared. Since the last day of July there has not been a death from it, nor even a case of sickness of a choleraic nature. In the early part of last week, and the last of the week before, they began to die off at the rate of four or five a day, which, at a post like this, composed of less than 1,000 souls, is a very large proportion.

For several days, however, the weather has been cooler and the air more invigorating, and the only sickness we have here now is of the nature of fevers of one kind or another. Maj. KIMBALL, Chief Quartermaster of this Territory, has had the post and town thoroughly policed and renovated, and but for this I have no doubt the fell destroyer would have remained longer with us. Perhaps it may not be advisable to begin to "holler" just yet, as it is possible that we may not be out of the woods. Still everybody feels more hopeful, and there is a sanguine hope and conviction that the cholera has "gone for good."

Dr. E. H. CONGDON, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, who has for some months been stationed up in the Dakotah Territory, has recently arrived here from Fort Leavenworth, whence he was ordered to this post, and is prepared for duty should another emergency arise. Dr. J. H. COLLINS, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, has also arrived, and is assisting Dr. HUBBARD, Surgeon of the post. Dr. CHARLES H. CRAVY, of Malone, New-York, is also expected here daily, to attend to the employes of Quartermaster KIMBALL. With all of this additional medical force we feel as though it will not be from a lack of doctors if the cholera breaks loose and runs riot again. It is, therefore, a source of great relief to the community that they are all to be here. We feel confident that one stands in no more danger here now from sickness than he would in almost any part of the South at this time of the year. One is liable to bilious fever and chills and fever during the months of August and September almost anywhere South. The few cases of fevers that we are having now, since the cholera has disappeared, are generally light.

From recent accounts I am led to believe, too, that the cholera is also disappearing from Fort Arbuckle, which is about 180 or 200 miles a little south of west from here, and is the second post in the Territory. For a few days it prevailed there alarmingly. A letter from there dated the 21st ult., said that the two companies of the Sixth United States Infantry, which had been ordered to that post, were quarantined seven miles from the fort, the cholera having made its appearance among the men about forty miles from there. Sixteen enlisted men, one laundress and five civilian teamsters had died since the 14th of July, and there were fifteen men in the hospital, besides those being treated in quarters. Everybody was greatly demoralized, and desertions were numerous. Capt. J. B. RIFE, of the Sixth, and commander of the post, was very ill, but his disease was remittent fever. Since then I have learned that his wife, an accomplished lady, has departed this life, probably from being worn out in her attentions to him during his sickness, as I learn that she did not die of cholera. Up to the 21st ult. there had been forty-seven deaths among the troops and trains near and at Arbuckle. The epidemic was abating, however.

There are rumors prevailing here now of hostile demonstrations being made to the far west of us by the Kiowas. Probably you get these earlier than we do, as the demonstrations are said to be threatened in the direction of Santa Fe, and the great route from the Northwest to that place.

Capt. ROBINSON, Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) has recently arrived here with his company, all mounted; and I hear it rumored that the entire regiment will be down this way before many months, to take a trip to the western borders of the Territory, and be ready for the Kiowas should they venture too far South. Brevet Major-Gen. GRIERSON is in command.

Two or three nights ago some of the men of Capt. ROBINSON's company shot and killed a vagabond who was attempting to steal their horses. A discharge paper found upon his person shows him to have formerly been in the rebel army, and afterward to have entered a regiment composed of rebel prisoners. It described him as JOHN W. LUNSFORD, born in Johnson County, Tenn., and a private in Company K, Second United States Infantry Volunteers, Capt. CARTER BUKLEY's company. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, and discharged Nov. 7, 1865. He has been decently interred, notwithstanding he is believed to have been an unhung scoundrel.

A week ago last Friday morning, the body of a murdered man was found a few miles from Tahlequah, the capital of this Nation; and it is thought by some that LUNSFORD was either his murderer, or was one of the gang who killed him. There is nothing to enable one to definitely establish the name of the one who was murdered, but it is believed to have been a person named JOHN WASMER, a painter, recently employed by Quartermaster KIMBALL, at Fort Gibson. WASMER was discharged about that time, and started for St. Louis, where he lived, and the papers found upon his person seem to make it pretty certain that he was the victim. He had a Quartermaster's voucher for $40 upon his person when found, but no money whatever. Some citizens of Tahlequah had him properly interred.

Major TOMPKINS, formerly of Gen. SCHOFIELD's staff, and a Mr. LORD, of Chicago, with other parties, have recently arrived here for the purpose of surveying the proper line between the Creek and Seminole Territory, and it is said that they ultimately design running a new or more correct line between the Territory and Arkansas and Kansas, a Territorial Government being contemplated in connection with it, by certain powers that be. They are also to take a census of the Cherokee Nation.

The grass is splendid here in the Territory this season. A finer grazing country is not to be found. Nutritious grass and pure water is the secret of thousands of cattle and sheep that are constantly being driven through this region toward the North, there to find a market. If ever this Territory is opened up to immigration, Northern stock-raisers will find this their Paradise. All we want is the completion to Fort Gibson, of the two railroads that are now in progress, and which are to converge here—one from Memphis, and the other from Kansas City, Mo.

SELDOM.

The Little Raft Nonpareil.

A private letter from Southampton, just received, thus speaks of the gallant little raft *Nonpareil*:

"When the little American life-saving raft *Nonpareil* first made her appearance off this port I was fortunate enough to board her and have a very pleasant conversation with her gallant commander, Capt. MIKES. We shortly afterward arrived up to port in gallant style with all colors flying. After remaining here three days the raft was so beset with people coming from all quarters to visit her and hold confabs with Capt. MIKES and der crew, that I proposed that he should take her to Cowes, where he would be able to see all the great 'swells,' aquatic and otherwise, who would be there to take part in and witness the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Captain agreed to the proposition, but informed me, at the same time, that he could not get along without me, so I had to turn pilot for the time being and pilot the little vessel to Cowes. We had a grand time there. Capt. MIKES and his crew were invited on board the royal yacht, and Mr. WEBSTER, a great lifeboat builder of Cowes, introduced them to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at their clubhouse, where they met with any number of the *élite* of England, and were most kindly and cordially received. Mr. WEBSTER towed the tiny little raft around the royal yachts, and all about the harbor of Cowes, which was alive with sailing vessels gaily decked, of all descriptions, with his steam launch. It need not be said that Capt. MIKES is a great lion at Cowes, and the observed of all observers. The Queen will no doubt come down to inspect the *Nonpareil*, as she has intimated that she intended doing so. Thousands of people come to see the gallant little craft and all express the greatest wonder how she ever managed to cross the Atlantic Ocean in safety—in fact, so great is the throng of vessels around her, filled with people who are curiously inspecting her, that one can almost imagine that a great fair is being held upon the water. The Captain and crew are in a perfect state of health, and more than satisfied with the performance of their life-saving raft."

THE WEST.

The Wheat Crop—Revenue Returns—Grain Gamblers—Out Door Sports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

We are passing through a "heated term," although it was broken in upon on Friday night by a norther, which came bearing the effects of a hail-storm somewhere between us and Lake Superior. The change was very grateful and was duly appreciated by a burned and exhausted people. But we have one consolation—we are not so bad off in this respect as some of our neighbors all around us. The lake breeze tempers our atmosphere and renders it comparatively tolerable even in the hottest times, while west of us the thermometer shoots up to over a hundred, with no relief but the going down of the sun.

The question of the wheat crop is settled. The harvest has been gathered in excellent order throughout the West. The yield is pronounced the largest ever grown. Wisconsin, especially, which is noted for its good wheat, reports an unusually heavy crop. The weather for corn still continues just of the right sort, with the exception of a want of rain in some localities; But I have been through a good portion of the State north of Springfield, within the past two weeks, and everywhere the promise is glorious. In the southern part of the State there is scarcely ever a failure, and oats, rye and barley also promise abundantly. Fruit of all

were in the store, but fortunately none were where the ruins fell. The rain poured into the store without stint, and Mr. HAZLETON's property was probably damaged to the extent of $1,000. A portion of the lightning passed into the composing room of the *Monitor* office in the upper story of the block, but the printers were uninjured. One person there employed was raised a few inches from the floor, another was sent whirling round like a top, while a third had a pipe knocked from his mouth in a very unceremonious manner. A current also passed down the chimney to the Messrs. STEWART's clothing store, and several girls in the basement were prostrated. A portion of the bolt also ran along the roof to the southeast portion of the building, there it went straight down into G. H. BATCHELDER's shoe-shop, where two workmen were slightly stunned. Other portions of the block were undoubtedly visited in a similar manner, but no serious injury to persons occurred. The building is owned by FRANKLIN LOW, who will be to some expense in the repairing line. The affair caused great excitement in the city, and hundreds of people immediately rushed to the spot to learn the damage. Meantime an alarm of fire was started, and ringing of bells and rattling of engines soon added their accompaniment to the affair. It was, altogether, a great excitement for Concord, but our citizens are thankful that, although more than twenty persons were almost in the lightning's track, yet all were saved from harm.

Frauds on the Pay Department—Large Amounts Drawn on Forged Discharge Papers—Arrest of Parties Implicated.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

We are told that for a considerable time past some of the officers connected with the Pay Department have had vague, half-formed suspicions that swindling was going on in some direction, but were unable to detect in what way, till within the last week or so the whole matter was incidentally discovered, and it was ascertained that Uncle Sam has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The first information the Department received which led to the discovery of the frauds was from Leavenworth. The circumstances of the case there developed are thus related in the *Conservative* of the 8th inst.:

"On Friday afternoon last a young man who gave his name as BERNARD, presented himself at the office of Majors SMITH & SHREVE, representing himself as a member of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, who had not received his pay. His discharge was dated at Plum Creek, on the Smoky Hill, and created some suspicion, as the troops thereabouts had been paid. Major SHREVE asked him what he was doing here and where he was stopping. He said he was stopping at the Brevoort House, and if he wanted any reference, Sergt. BENEDICT would give him any information, if they would go to the Brevoort House. Mr. SHREVE immediately repaired to the Brevoort House—BERNARD in the meantime being kept at the office by Major SMITH—and found the gentleman at the hotel, who immediately started up Seneca-street. Major SHREVE followed, and overtaking him at the corner of Second, politely told him to halt, at the same time presenting a pistol. SHREVE told him there was a young man named BERNARD up at his office waiting to see him, and asked him to go up. BENEDICT finally went up. On arriving there SHREVE's prisoner disclaimed all recognition of BERNARD, and positively stated that he had never seen him before. After some questioning, however, BERNARD acknowledged that BENEDICT had induced him to present forged papers for pay, and that BENEDICT had headquarters at St. Louis, where the business was carried on quite extensively. The two gentlemen were turned over to United States Marshal WHITNEY, and Major SMITH and Deputy United States Marshal FRENCH started for St. Louis on Saturday to ferret out the concern."

On arriving at this city FRENCH immediately communicated the facts in the case to the Department. The information given corroborated the suspicions previously entertained by the officers controlling the Department, and measures were taken to have the matter thoroughly investigated. Col. BROWN, Chief Paymaster, sent for Col. J. B. ROGERS, our United States Marshal, one of the most efficient Government officers in the West, and placed the matter in his hands. Col. ROGERS, assisted by Deputy Marshal FRENCH, immediately set to work. A day or so after commencing operations they arrested a man named FRANK W. HOWARD, in his house, at the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, and on searching the premises, found a large quantity of discharge and final settlements papers, *fac similes* of those used by the Department, and also the forms used for making out transportation vouchers. Most of the papers were in blank, but not a few were already filled up with the names of soldiers and officers, and all other particulars duly and properly inserted. HOWARD, who is a married man, has occupied rather a respectable position in society, and was much disturbed by his sudden arrest, and made no effort to deny his criminality, but said he had been lead into it by others. The records of the office were subjected to a searching examination, and the operations of the swindlers came gradually to light. We are informed that the amount of money drawn in this Department on forged papers reaches a most startling sum, but in the present uncertainty surrounding the matter, we suppress the figures given to us.

But this is not all. There is undoubted evidence that in Baltimore, Washington, New-York and other cities, large payments have been made on similarly forged papers, and in smaller amounts at more unimportant disbursing offices throughout the country. What the total amount the Government has lost in this way will reach can at present only be conjectured. Washington is said to have been the grand head centre of the gang of thieves, as it is for many other kinds of wickedness. There appears reason to believe that this swindling has been going on more or less since 1865. The plan and workers in the frauds are as yet only partially known. On Friday last Marshal ROGERS, accompanied by Deputy FRENCH, started for New-York, where it is expected certain arrests will be made which will shed light on the whole matter. Since the discovery has been made curious reminiscences are occurring to the minds of befogged officials. In one instance we heard of a certain worthy officer who remembered distinctly being swindled, but remembered too late. Shortly before the revelation he recollected he paid an apparently discharged soldier $445. A few days afterward another discharged veteran, wearing a huge brown wig, called and presented his papers. They were all right. (?) The officer thought the man was astonishingly like the soldier he had paid off a few days before, except for the wig, and finally, unable to find a flaw in the unexceptionable papers, he paid him again $420. He forgot his misgivings until the fraud flashed then again into his mind, and he is now convinced he paid a daring thief, who laughed at him in his sleeve as he took the cash and spoke of eagerness to get home and the battles in which he had bled. It is stated that a man named WHEPLEY has been the leading spirit in the nefarious schemes. He took with him to New-York the following letter of introduction:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6, 1867.

SIR: Col. J. B. ROGERS, United States Marshal Eastern District of Missouri, will present this. He visits Washington in pursuit of certain persons who have been engaged in forging final statements, transportation papers, &c., on which they have drawn money from disbursing officers at different points in the country. He can give you full information. Some persons have been arrested. I have examined all the papers, &c. Think if the matter is properly followed up the holders can be arrested, and a stop put to this kind of fraud. I hope you will give Col. ROGERS all the assistance you can, so that the guilty parties may be arrested, and the Government saved from further loss.

Your obedient servant,

N. W. BROWN, Assistant Paymaster-General.

Gen. B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

It was the purpose of Col. ROGERS and Deputy FRENCH first to visit Washington and then to proceed to New-York, visiting also some other Eastern cities.

GENERAL ITEMS.

WILLIAM NORTH RICE, son of Rev. WM. RICE, Librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, graduated at the High School in that city at 14 years of age, with the highest honors of his class; entered the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduated as Valedictorian at 18 years of age; passed two years in an advanced course in the "Sheffield Scientific School," Yale College, receiving at graduation the uncommon Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, (Ph. D.;) and at 20 years of age has been elected to the "Professorship of Geology and Natural History" in the Wesleyan University, with leave of absence for two years, to travel in Europe and visit the celebrated scientific schools and museums of foreign countries.

The "lock-out" or "strike" in Pittsburgh, Penn., during last Winter and this Summer, has had rather a baleful influence on the "iron region" of the celebrated Juniata iron country, the iron of which is reputed the best in the United States. Pittsburgh, being the natural market for this iron, and the "lock-out" closing it, in some measure, has driven much of this iron East; some has been taken to Cincinnati, Portsmouth and other places. In many instances the iron masters have closed their furnaces and forges. There are, it is said, only two charcoal furnaces in blast in Huntingdon County, out of ten.

A letter from Bedford Springs, Penn., 10th inst., says: "The joyous harvest is closed, the grain safely housed, and such crops of wheat, rye and oats these rich valleys and hills never before yielded; the prospect for corn is also very good and farmers generally anticipate a great reduction in prices of grain. Many of them are already threshing out their wheat, to obtain the highest price before the Fall comes. New wheat is now selling for $1 50 to $1 60 per bushel, which formerly sold at $3 to $3 25 per bushel. The surplus, after supplying the home consumption, will be very large."

In the S. J. Court in session at Portland, Me., last week, CHARLES WILLIS was tried for larceny of a pocket-book containing $1,600 in Government bonds and bills from DARIUS R. STEVENS, on the 9th of April, 1867. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. After some consultation and conference between counsel and Court, a *noll. pros.* was entered as to the contents of the wallet above $50, there being no evidence that defendant knew how much money it contained. Thereupon the Court sentenced him to three months in the County Jail.

Mr. ALONZO HITCHCOCK, of Cambridge, Mass., was attacked on the 8th inst. with violent convulsions indicative of hydrophobia. He made noises like the bark of a dog, and shuddered at the sight of water. His raving during the night was extremely violent, and six men were required to hold him. There is but little hope of his recovery. Mr. HITCHCOCK was bitten by a dog eight years ago, but never before felt any sickness therefrom.

Salem, Mass., is a wealthy city. Its total valuation is more than $21,000,000, but nearly $2,000,000 of that is returned to the Tax Commissioner. The valuation of the Assessors is $10,756,800 in personal property, and $8,480,900 in real estate, making a total of $19,237,700, which is an increase over last year of $3,049,600. This is an increase that nobody dreamed of in an old town like Salem. The number of polls is 4,972, which is an increase of 84. The rate of taxation is $12 50. Last year it was $10.

ALICE C. ABBOTT, the young girl who was arrested in Boston several weeks since on the charge of causing the death of WASHINGTON PICKERING, her stepfather, by poison, has been sent to the Taunton Insane Asylum, the Grand Jury having failed to find a bill against her on account of apparent insanity.

The Boston *Post* says: "The Lelands, according to tongues a-going, are to be landlords of the new Clarendon on Tremont-street, opposite Milford. If so, it will be the right men for the right house."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Lippman vs. Mandell et al.	149—Hoffman, &c., vs. Johnson et al.
78—Waterbury vs. Ross et al.	165—Hall vs. Van Winkle.
	209—Burtis vs. Burtis.

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned to Friday, 16th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE—ATTORNEY—APPEARANCE—VARIANCE IN NOTICE—SCHEDULE—NO ONE CAN APPEAR WHO HAS NOT PROVED HIS DEBT.

In the Matter of William D. Hill, a Bankrupt.—In this case, on the day appointed for the first meeting of the creditors, two of the creditors of the bankrupt appeared by Theodore R. Westbrook, Esq., as their attorney. They did not appear in person, nor were their debts proved; but Mr. Westbrook filed with the Register, Theodore B. Gates, Esq., preliminary objections to the proceedings, on behalf of each of the two Creditors for whom he appeared. The objections were: First, that the notices to the creditors gave the name of the debtor as William *B.* Hill, instead of William *D.* Hill: second, that the petition did not state the sum due to each creditor, nor the nature of each debt or demand, nor the true cause and consideration of the indebtedness in each case, and when the same arose, and did not comply, as to the details required to be stated in it, with the 11th section of the Bankrupt Act. Third—That the inventory of the estate did not show the items of the debtor's alleged personal estate and the value at which it was estimated, so that it could be determined whether the property was or was not exempt by law, and that the inventory was insufficient and defective under the requirements of said 11th section. Fourth—That the debtor had omitted from his schedule property claims, demands and rights of action, owned by him or held by others for his use and benefit. The bankrupt, by a written paper, filed with the Register, moved to strike out such preliminary objections of the creditors on the following grounds: First—That the creditors had not appeared in person nor by an attorney authorized to practice in the District or Circuit Court of the United States, who was authorized to appear for them in this matter; that Mr. Westbrook's name, indorsed on the objections, was not written by him, nor had he appeared in Court to sanction its use; and that he could not delegate to other counsel or attorneys the use of his name unless he, in fact, acted as attorney in the case. Second—That the creditors had not proved their claims, and could raise no objections until they established the fact on their part that they had claims against the bankrupt's estate. Third: That the first objection on the part of the creditors was frivolous, because the proof of service of notice by the Marshal appeared to be regular, and was conclusive, and was, in fact, uncontradicted. Fourth: That the second objection on the part of the creditors was frivolous, because the inventory was made for the information of the Court and not of the creditor as to the amount and nature of each claim, and the certificate of the Register as to its sufficiency was conclusive, and because the inventory was sufficient. Fifth: That the third objection on the part of the creditors was frivolous, because value is never certain, and can only be estimated, and the value of the debtor's personal estate was so stated; that a full schedule of household furniture was not required by the act, and that the examination of the bankrupt was not intended to be superseded by the inventory. Sixth: That the fourth objection on the part of the creditors was frivolous, because it was too indefinite, and that it ought to specify what particular omissions have been made from the schedule. The debtor also asked that the creditors be charged with the costs and expenses of the decision of the objections made by them. It was agreed that the questions thus raised should be submitted to the Court, and the case was adjourned.

By the Court—The Register states in his certificate that he would have assumed to decide the several questions raised except for the fourth objection raised by the creditors, which seemed to him to go to the merits of the whole proceeding, and so constitute such "an opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt," as necessitated a reference to the Court, under the act and the General Orders.

The fourth objection was that the debtor had omitted from his schedule property, claims, demands and rights of action owned by him or held by others for his use and benefit. This objection cannot be regarded as "an opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt." Until the bankrupt applies, under section 29, for his discharge, no objection filed or raised to any proceeding can be considered as "an opposition to the discharge." Beside, under sections 30 and 31, no creditor who has not proved his debt can oppose a discharge. In this case the creditors have not proved their debts.

The Register also states in his certificate that, if the adjournment of the case by the Register was irregular, he assumes that the Court may vacate such adjournment under its general power over the bankrupt, and require an appearance in Court. The adjournment was regular.

The Register also states in his certificate that, if he had assumed to decide the first preliminary objection raised by the creditors, he would have held that the variance, by the use of the name of Wm. B. Hill, instead of that of Wm. D. Hill in the notices, was not material, and would not be regarded in law or equity unless the party had been misled; that it is evident that the creditors who appear and raise the objections are not misled; that all the papers in the case, and the notices published in the newspapers, gave the bankrupt's name correctly, and that only the notices served on the creditors who appeared gave the middle letter of the bankrupt's name as B., instead of D. The variance in this case was not material, and the first objection taken by the creditors was untenable.

The Register states that he does not regard the return by the Marshal, as to the service of notice on the creditors, as conclusive. Under sections 12 and 13 of the Act such return is not conclusive.

The Register states as to the second objection taken by the creditors, that he should have regarded the statement in the schedule of the amount due to each creditor as sufficient, wherever the sum and the date of the debt or judgment was given; that to ascertain the exact amount at any stage of the proceedings only required a computation of interests; that any other mode is impracticable, with the form of schedules adopted by the Court; that the details of place and consideration seem to be sufficient, and that if they are not they may be made so by amendment. The views of the Register as to the second objection are correct.

The Register states as to the third objection that he is of opinion that the schedules are defective in giving an inventory of the bankrupt's alleged personal estate, because they do not set forth the separate items of household furniture and wearing apparel, but that the omission may be remedied by amendment, if necessary. The schedules are defective if they do not set forth such separate items, but the omission may be remedied by amendment under section 26 of the act, and rules 7, 14 and 33 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy."

The Register states that the point made by the bankrupt against the appearance of the creditors named did not seem tenable; that Wm. Lawton, Esq., first appeared for the creditors named, and that the objection being taken, that he was not admitted to practice in this Court, he called in Mr. Westbrook, who represented the creditors named for Mr. Lawton. The Register is correct in his view that this point is not tenable. Mr. Westbrook being an attorney or counselor of the circuit or district, has a right, under rule three of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," to appear for the creditors, and conduct the proceedings for them; and if he so appears to conduct the proceedings, the Register cannot, at the instance of the bankrupt, inquire into the authority given to him by the creditors. The certificate of the Register that Mr. Westbrook was called in, and represented the creditors, is understood to mean that he appeared, and conducted the proceedings for the creditors.

As to the second point made by the bankrupt, namely: that the creditors had not proved their claims, and could raise no objections until they established the fact on their part—that they had claims against the bankrupt's estate—the Register states it to be his opinion that persons named as creditors in the debtor's schedule may appear and make any motion, and take any exception, without other proof of their debts than that contained in the bankrupt's papers. In this the Register is mistaken. Under section 13 of the act, the two creditors in this case, not having proved their debts, would not, at the meeting at which the proceedings now certified took place, have been entitled to any voice or vote in the choice of an assignee. The meeting was, under section 11 of the act, and the warrant, "Form No. 6," a meeting of the creditors "to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees." No creditor has, at such meeting, any right to be heard, either in person or by attorney, in opposition to any of the proceedings, until he has proved his debt. The fact that his debt is set forth in the schedules to the bankrupt's petition gives him no such right to be heard.

As to the fourth point taken by the bankrupt, the Register states that he does not regard his certificate as to the sufficiency of the inventory of the debtor's debt as conclusive. Such certificate is not so conclusive as to prevent an inquiry into the sufficiency of such inventory when the question is raised at the proper time and in the proper manner, and on the suggestion of a proper party.

The Register states that the fifth point taken by the bankrupt is argumentative. It is untenable in so far as it claims that a full schedule of household furniture is not required by the act, and in that respect the views of the Court have been hereinbefore stated.

As to the sixth point taken by the bankrupt the Register states that he thinks it well taken, and that the creditor who opposes a bankrupt's discharge on the ground of fraud or concealment, should be required to specify the particular matter of which he complains. The objection made (the fourth objection taken by the creditors) would in any event be of no avail unless made definite by specifying the particular omissions relied on. The Clerk will certify this decision to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

BROKER'S DEALINGS.

Thomas C. Durant vs. Lewis Einstein et al.—Heard May Term, 1867.—This was a motion to vacate a temporary injunction; the facts are sufficiently stated in the opinion.

MCCUNN, J.—This is a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction.

The defendants, on the 11th of January, 1867, agreed to carry for plaintiff ten thousand shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, and to pay for the same at $10 (per share) less than the market value thereof, which was then $80 per share.

This agreement was to extend three months, plaintiff agreeing that if the stock during that time fell below eighty he should then keep in the defendant's hands a clear margin of $10 per share, and in default of his not doing so defendants had the privilege of selling the stock at public or private sale, with or without notice. Under this agreement defendants received the ten thousand shares and advanced to the plaintiff thereon $700,000.

The plaintiff alleges that by the custom of brokers, and bankers, and business men, the defendants should refrain from all acts that would affect the value of the stock, and that they should not do anything that would depreciate the stock in market. He also alleges that the price of the stock was to be determined by the sales made at the New-York Stock Exchange, which held two sessions each day, and at the Open Board Exchange, which held three sessions each day.

Plaintiff further says that on the 20th of January the stock fell below $80 per share, and at defendant's request he deposited $80,000 as additional margin.

That on the 23d of January, defendants made further calls for additional security or margin, and plaintiff then deposited with defendants 100 land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, each of the value of $1,000, amounting in all to $100,000. These bonds the defendants agreed to accept as security, rating them as $50,000 in cash. That on the 24th of January, 1867, the defendants again called for more security, and plaintiff gave them a note of $25,000, made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, together with twenty-five bonds of the Company, each worth $1,000, as collateral security, and which defendants received as $25,000 in cash. [This note was paid.] That after business, and late on the 24th of January, plaintiff deposited with defendants, as additional security, $10,000 in cash and sixty shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock, of the value of $10,494. All the foregoing allegations are substantially admitted by defendants' papers.

Plaintiff further says that on the close of the day of the 24th of January, he (plaintiff) had fully complied with the contract on his part, and had requested the defendants to carry the 10,000 shares of preferred stock agreed upon. Plaintiff further alleges that on said 24th day of January, 1867, at about 3:30 o'clock, he gave notice to the defendants that the next day he would take up 2,000 shares of the preferred stock, and pay for the same, and would leave the whole of the additional security in defendant's hands as collateral to the remaining 8,000 shares; he also alleges that on the same day he notified the defendants that next day he would take up and pay for an additional 3,000 of the preferred stock or as much more as was required to make the margin perfectly secure, and would leave all the additional securities as collateral to the remaining five thousand shares.

He also alleges that by the custom of the market he had until 2:15 o'clock on the 25th of January to do this, and that he was ready and willing on the said 25th, at 11 o'clock, to do so, and notified the defendants to that effect, when defendants replied they had sold all said 10,000 shares of the preferred stock, and they thereupon rendered him an account of sales which they claim to be strictly true and accurate, and which showed a large balance in their favor, for the making good of which they claimed the right to sell the one hundred land grant bonds and the sixty-six shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship stock, pledged as before stated. Plaintiff, however, alleges this account of defendants to be incorrect and untrue—untrue in this, that defendants sold the said preferred stock not in a legitimate way, and much below the market value, and he further says that if the stock had been estimated at a fair market value, the margin in their hands at the time they sold his preferred stock was amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to have enabled defendants to carry the said 10,000 shares of preferred stock. All these allegations are absolutely and positively denied by defendants.

So that, the principal question in the case is whether the defendants acted legally and fairly in selling and disposing of the 10,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and under which sale they claim to have a large balance against plaintiff, or whether they connived to break down the market value of said stock and sold the same secretly and below its market value, and that by reason thereof he is not in their debit, and that therefore he is entitled to have an accounting and to have returned to him the one hundred land grant bonds and the sixty-six shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock.

He further claims that if after an accounting there is any sum due by him to defendants he is ready and willing to pay the same, and now offers to do so and receive back his pledges. In the meantime he prayed for aid and received the temporary injunction of this Court restraining the defendants from disposing of said 100 land grant bonds and said 66 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock.

The motion now before me is one on the part of the defendants to set aside that injunction and allow said defendants to sell and dispose of the Land Grant bonds and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock so as to enable defendants to satisfy their alleged balance due by plaintiff to them, and for the purposes of this motion they rely mainly upon two facts.

First—They say that the statements presented by them are so strong and overwhelming that the Court would be fully justified in dissolving the injunction.

Second—They allege that in a former action in the Supreme Court of this District, which action was discontinued before this suit was commenced, a motion was made to set aside a similar injunction and was granted, and afterward affirmed at General Term on behalf of defendants, and they now contend that the decision on that motion by the Supreme Court should bind this Court, or at least in a great measure warrant me in granting their motion here.

Unfortunately the Judges of the Supreme Court, both at General and Special Term, assign no reasons for dissolving the injunction, and give no opinion in the case. We are therefore left uninformed as to the method or line of reasoning they adopted in disposing of the motion.

On the hearing before me it was asserted by counsel for plaintiff and admitted by the other side, that at the argument at the General Term of the Supreme Court the Justices would not allow, or in other words, would not consider, the additional affidavits offered on the part of plaintiff to support the sworn complaint, notwithstanding the fact that the defendants had moved to set aside the injunction upon a large number of new affidavits in addition to the answer.

Now, this fact alone is enough in my mind to take this case, so far as this motion is concerned, without the pale of the ruling of the Supreme Court on the former motion. The practice in all the districts of the Supreme Court of this State with the exception of the first district, and the uniform practice of this Court, enables the plaintiff where the defendant moves on sworn answer and additional affidavits to set aside an injunction granted on a sworn complaint alone, to put in counter affidavits to support his sworn complaint. Mr. Justice Woodruff, in the case of Fowler vs. Burns, 7 Bosworth, 637, in a most learned and able opinion, settles this question fully, and the rulings in that case must be conclusive with me in this. Counter affidavits were not allowed to be read in the proper sense of the word in the case in Supreme Court, and as I have said before, that is enough to warrant me in disregarding the course pursued by the Supreme Court, or the result of the motion in the case there.

Moreover, the investigation in the Supreme Court was, as it is in this Court, entirely discretionary, and does not involve an investigation upon the merits in open Court with witnesses heard, but only an investigation of a preliminary and partial character upon affidavits.

The interlocutory proceedings of a Court are of no importance, except in the suit itself. This is a preliminary trial for an injunction—an injunction *pendente lite*, not a demand for a final adjudication; and the only thing for the Court to do in such a case is to determine in a summary manner whether plaintiff should have an injunction during the pendency of the action.

Again the action in the Supreme Court was an action for the recovery of the original securities, alleging a fraud in respect to the preferred stock, claiming damages in a large sum of money, and praying the Court for judgment that defendants hand plaintiff back his preferred stock.

The prayer of that complaint shows that the plaintiff demanded as final relief that the defendants' pretended sales of the plaintiff's preferred stock be declared null and void, and that the defendants be required to return the 10,000 shares to the plaintiff, and to recover heavy damages.

That action was to get the preferred stock back again—to repudiate their sales by the defendants, and compel them to replace it, and then, that they should be compelled to surrender the other collaterals on the same ground. Plaintiff, in that action, did not offer, as he does in this, to pay them any balance, if any should be found in their favor, but claimed that they had unlawfully dealt with the preferred stock, on the ground that their transaction in it was fraudulent.

This action is brought for the recovery of the collaterals—two lots, one of bonds and the other of Pacific Mail shares—put up as a pledge or security, under a new and separate agreement, and the complaint is filed to redeem that pledge. Defendants admit that they were put in as collateral, as pledges, and they have accordingly rendered an account, but plaintiff denies that account, and states facts going to show that that account should be investigated in order to ascertain whether anything is due them or not, he does not ask the stock from defendants; he asks simply the privilege of paying any balance found against him and redeeming the pledged collaterals, and to my mind the remedy he is now seeking, if the allegations in his complaint be true, is the correct remedy.

Defendants have a pledge from plaintiff for a balance. They claim that plaintiff owes $74,000 or $75,000. Plaintiff denies that it is any such sum; but says, whatever the amount may be, he is entitled to ask that it be first ascertained by the Court what he does owe, (if anything,) in order that he may have a chance to pay it; a pledgor has a right to an account, and to have a decree of a competent court to settle the same, if that account is disputed. This he has a right to ask. (Willard's Equity Jurisprudence, 456; see the numerous cases cited in notes.) A Court of Equity has always jurisdiction of such claims. A man with a pledge in his hand cannot dispose of it without regard to the pledgor's rights. He cannot be judge, jury and sheriff; when there is any dispute about the subject pledged it is the right of the party to be heard in open Court before his property is sacrificed.

A prudent pawnee, where there is a question about the amount, gives the proper notice to the pledgor and brings his action in equity to foreclose the pledge and have it sold, and have the amount due him determined, and in all cases where the pledgor shows that there is a question as to the amount and wants to redeem his property, and is ready to pay, he has a right to come into a Court of Equity and ask the proper relief.

The rule of Equity in regard to an injunction is this: That where the relief sought by the action will fail unless there be an injunction pending the suit, and where the plaintiff gives security, a temporary injunction should be granted, otherwise the whole object of the action fails.

The pledge of a $1,000,000 of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad preferred stock was a pledge by a written instrument with a waiver in it; while the pledge of the property the plaintiff is now seeking to recover was a simple pledge with a waiver—a new agreement so far as these securities are concerned.

The 10,000 shares of preferred stock that plaintiff put in as the first pledge against the $700,000 was pledged with a condition and a waiver. The condition was to keep the margin good within $10 a share of the actual market of the stock. On the default of that condition the pledge would be forfeited, and the parties rights as pledges to enforce it would immediately arise. It may be well to examine hastily here what are the rights' parties in this action; even if the defendants be correct in their views in saying that the land-grant bonds and the Pacific Mail stock were a part and parcel of the original contract.

In the first place, if there is no waiver in the agreement, his rights are to demand a satisfaction, and give the party a reasonable time to make the satisfaction good, and then give him notice of sale before they sell his pledge. Without these three things he cannot sell: First, there must be a demand; secondly, it must be a demand reasonable in time, and thirdly, there must be notice. In this case the defendants testify positively there was a demand and notice; but this is as positively denied by plaintiff.

The doctrine of pledges is clear. The pledgee never can sell unless there be a waiver, without first calling upon the party, if he is within reach, and requiring him to make his pledge good, and then giving him notice before he sells; a waiver of notice is not a waiver of demand (2 New-York R. 443, Wilson vs. Little). In that case it was held expressly that where there was a contract saying that a party might sell without notice, it did not authorize a sale without a demand, and without calling on the party to fulfill. "The borrower agreed that the vendor could sell without notice, but not that he could sell without demand of payment, and the law of this Court is, that where there was a waiver of the notice only, a demand was not waived.

The rule that a demand is necessary, notwithstanding the waiver of notice, is held also in Lewis vs. Varnum, (12 Abbott, 305,) and in the very recent case of Genet vs. Howland, (45 Barbour, 560.) The notice given was not equivalent to a demand. The demand must be a requirement to pay and redeem, and a reasonable time for payment and redemption must be allowed. In 27 N. Y., 364 (Milliken vs. De Bow,) there was a consignment of cotton, and the consignee was to keep the margin good; and it was held that the consignee could not sell in that case; that he must demand the margin before selling. He had leave by contract to sell without notice, but there was not enough. Demand was not waived. The question in that case was whether a demand was necessary, and the necessity was declared by the Court.

In Andrews vs. Clarke, (3 Bosworth, 585,) it was held that the plaintiff was not in default, so that the defendants had a right to sell, though they had given him notice that they had anticipated a fall on a certain day; that the pledgee could not sell without the fall first occurring, and then giving him notice, so as to cut off his equity of redemption.

In 2 Duer, 244–251, (Merwin vs. Hamilton,) the pledgees were held liable because they did not make demand of payment and give notice of sale. It is clear, therefore, that a party in default without any special arrangement is entitled to two things—first, his property cannot be sold at the will of such parties without their first making a demand upon him, in order that he may be enabled to prevent its being sacrificed; and second, he is entitled to notice of sale.

But if demand and notice were both complied with and before the sale, the plaintiff places himself in a position to tender money and redeem his pledge; that is enough to entitle him to its return.

In a case of this magnitude where a plaintiff charges, on the oaths of several persons, that all his property was ear-marked by having his own special power attached, and that through the instrumentality of that special power, plaintiff learned that instead of defendants selling his stock at the prices mentioned in the account rendered by them, they sold it at a much higher rate, and although this is all positively denied by defendants and by the oath of several other persons, yet if the statement be true—and it seems to be the main issue in the case—that plaintiff's preferred stock were so marked that the defendants could identify the same, and they knew at the time of selling that it was his stock, I would hold, as a matter of law, that he is entitled to be credited with the full price received by them for the same under these circumstances. I would not be justified in depriving the plaintiff of any and every right to which, in equity and in law he is entitled, to enable him to have a fair investigation in open Court, with witnesses there present, so that the proper veracity or doubts can be awarded by the Court to testimony where it is merited, and where the plaintiff offers abundant security thereby amply indemnifying the defendants if they are successful.

I see no just reason why I should not in furtherance of justice sustain the preliminary injunction.

The plaintiff must give a new bond in $25,000 with good and sufficient sureties, indemnifying defendants against any loss in case he fails in the action—this together with the securities now in the defendants' hands, will be abundant indemnity while they are awaiting the final action of this Court.

Mr. Tracy and Mr. Bell for plaintiff; Mr. Larocque, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

RIVAL QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—MOTION FOR MANDAMUS.

The People ex rel. Wm. A. Cobb vs. Thos. Hillhouse, Comptroller of the State of New-York.—The plaintiff, Cobb, was appointed by the Governor Commissioner of Quarantine, in April, 1866, he being at the time a resident of Brooklyn. In May last he removed to New-Jersey, and was, on representation of that fact, removed by the Governor, and Jas. R. Allaben appointed in his place. The removal was based on the ground that he had become a non-resident of the Metropolitan District, and was therefore disqualified from holding the office; but Mr. Cobb claims that the representations made to the Governor were erroneous, and that he removed to New-York instead of New-Jersey. Cobb thereupon sued out, in the name of the Attorney-General, a writ of *quo warranto*, to test the right of his successor to that office, and pending this proceeding, drew a draft on the Comptroller of the State for one quarter's salary, payment of which was refused. The present application was for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Comptroller to pay the draft. Judge BARNARD refused the application, on the ground that the question at issue could be better tried in the *quo warranto* proceeding, and that the indirect trial of the title to the office was not admissable in an application for *mandamus*, the plaintiff having already proceeded by *quo warranto*.

John Owen for plaintiff; Attorney-Gen. Martindale for defendant.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Clark vs. Clark; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Herwig vs. Herwig; alimony reduced to $9 per week and counsel fee to $150; in other respects report confirmed. Le Doux vs. Henderson; referred to Andrew G. Smith, Esq. Frolich vs. Billen; bail reduced to $50; no costs. Brundes vs. Kort; bail reduced to $50. Kempner vs. Langley: motion denied; costs to abide event. Covert vs. Isaacs; motion denied. Harrison vs. Leonard; order granted. Marks vs. Valentine; order granted. Salomon vs. Levison; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Conger vs. Dippel; assignment ordered and discharge granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge Barbour.

Alex. W. Harvey vs. Daniel Drew; motion granted. B. H. Bixby vs. The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company et al.; motion granted. George Quintard vs. Thomas Murphy; motion granted. Mary J. Haley vs. Charles Kissick; motion granted and defendant discharged from custody. Ed. E. Plant vs. S. D. Schuyler et al.; motion granted. Joseph Bagley vs. James Carson et al.: motion granted and proceedings stayed for twenty days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 14, 1867.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R...	111	2,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M....	74¼
4,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111½	40 Bank of Amer.....	140
10,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. R.		20 Ninth Nat. Bank..	107
'62..............	109⅜	7 Amer. Ex..........	73½
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		13 do..............	72
'62,..............	114	40 Adams Ex. Co.....	73
20,000 do..........	113⅞	100 American Coal...	48
25,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		20 West. U. Tel......	45½
'65 C.............	110⅜	100 do............	45½
250,000 do.........	110⅜	100 Mar Min Co.......	10½
6,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		50 Pacific Mail.......	145⅛
'65, New Issue..	108⅜	700 N. Y. Cen.........	105¼
3,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.		100 do............c	105⅜
'67, N. Issue....	108⅞	100 do.........b10	105⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C. E	109½	25 do............	105⅜
500 U. S. 5s. 10-40. R.		700 do......2d call	105⅜
Small..........	102¼	50 N. Y. & N. H. R...	128
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	99⅜	200 Erie R..........	70½
1,500 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		800 do............	70⅝
First Ser........	107⅜	100 do.........s15	70⅝
400 do........Small.	107⅜	500 Hudson R........	123
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s. '74...	93	50 do............	122½
8,000 Tenn. 6s.....ex-c	68⅜	12 do............	121
2,000 do...........	69	300 do............	123½
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	66½	25 Stonington R......	100
1,000 Virginia 6s....x-c	50½	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	110
5,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	57½	200 M. S. & N. I........	81½
5,000 do...........	57	200 do............	81⅝
10,000 O. & M. C.......	27⅜	800 do............	82
10,000 Alt. & T. H. In....	79	200 Chi. & N. W.......	47½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd		500 do............	47⅜
Conv. Bds......	82½	100 C. & N. W. Pr.....	70⅝
2,000 do...........	82	200 Chi. & R. I........	102⅜
5,000 Troy, S. & R. 7th. m	97	1600 do............	102⅞
1,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex	89	500 do.........b30	103

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		650 West. U. Tel.....	45½
R, '62............	109½	100 do........s60	45⅜
54,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C,		100 At. Mail..........	112
'64...............	110½	100 Canton Co........	49½
3,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		200 do............	49⅜
'65, New........	108⅜	600 Pacific Mail......	145½
200,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		100 do............	146
'65, New Is......	108⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.........	105¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67		100 do............	105½
new iss..........	108⅜	400 Erie Railroad.....	71
1,000 U. S. 5s. '74, C.		1000 do............	71½
Ind..............	109	200 do..........s60	70⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102¾	100 do..........s15	71
4,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		100 do............	71½
First Ser........	107⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R......	124½
10,000 do 2d Ser......	107⅜	300 do............	124½
20,000 do 3d Series..	107⅜	200 do............	124½
5,000 N. Car 6s.....x-c	57	700 Reading R........	105½
3,000 Tenn. 6s.....new	66½	800 M. S. & N. I.......	82½
30,000 do...........	66⅜	50 Ill. Cen..........	119½
16,000 do...........	66	100 Chic. & N. W......	47½
1,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	67⅜	500 do............	47⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	89	100 Chi. & R. I........	[illegible]
200 U. S. Ex. Co.......	75	100 do............	102⅞
25 Adams Express....	73	700 Alt. & T. H.......	81
100 P., F. W. & C......	105⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.....	80

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.....	27⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.......	121½
100 Canton Co......b30	50	100 do.........b15	122
100 Mar. Pref.........	21	200 do...........o	122
100 Pacific Mail......s3	145½	200 do............	122
600 West. U. Tel.......	45⅜	300 Tol., W. & W......b3	51
200 do............	45⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	67½
100 N. Y. Cen. x-d..s3	105	200 M. S. & N. I. R.....	81⅝
200 do.........b10	105½	200 do............	81⅝
1100 Erie R............	70⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr....	70⅜
200 Reading R.........	105½	200 Chic. & N. W......	47
100 Chi., R. I. & Pac...	102⅜	100 do...........s3	47
500 do...........c	102⅜	500 do............	47½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Adams Ex. Co.....	73½	200 Reading R.........	105½
100 Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	17	100 Tol., W. & W......	50½
300 Pac. M. S. Co......	145½	200 M. So. & N. I......	81⅝
200 West. U. Tel.......	45⅝	100 do..........b30	82
300 N. Y. Cen......x-d	105⅜	1100 do..........b3	81⅞
100 Erie R...........c	70⅜	200 do............	82
600 do...........s3	70⅜	100 Chic., R. I. & P...	102⅞
100 Hud. R. R........	124½	100 Chic. & N. W......	47¼
100 do..........b3	124½	100 Clev. & Pitts......	70½
13 do............	124½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p..	18	100 M. & St. P. Pf......	67½
100 Pac. Mail SS. Co..	146½	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	82¼
100 West. U. Tel.....	45⅜	400 do............	82⅜
100 do............	45⅞	100 T., W. & W........	50⅝
100 do..........b3	46	1200 Chi., R. I. & P. b3	103
400 do............	46	2100 Chi. & N. W. R...	47⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. R...x-d	105⅜	400 do...........b3	48
1000 do..........b3	105½	500 do............	47⅞
300 Erie R............	71¼	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf....	70⅝
1000 do............	71⅜	300 do...........s3	70¾
200 do..........b3	71½	800 do............	71
400 Reading R.......	105½	100 do...........s3	71

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of July have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for seven months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period.

The Import entries for July, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1867.	July, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct.....	$11,036,960	$14,304,408
Dutiable bonded...........	11,226,514	11,301,274
Free goods................	766,786	899,549
Total July entries....	$23,030,260	$26,505,226

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $56,606, as against $345,961 same month in 1866. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $7,560,396, or $3,666,118 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,364,142, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,505,433, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48¾ ℘ cent. The amount marketed, in July, 1866, was $24,288,194, and the Customs $11,507,186.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the seven months of 1867 and 1866, were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries..........	$158,059,456	$188,728,071
Total marketed.......	$147,800,339	$169,898,816
Customs paid.........	68,860,122	79,056,876
Average tariff.........	46⅝ ℘ cent.	46½ ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the seven months of 1867 $1,613,302, against $1,526,147 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the seven months of 1867 and 1866 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to July 31.
January..................	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February.................	26,077,482	26,560,301
March....................	25,615,762	24,224,530
April.....................	20,772,354	23,159,781
May......................	10,824,793	23,793,558
June.....................	16,900,706	20,652,584
July.....................	19,364,142	24,288,194
Total seven months....	$149,800,389	$169,888,216

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of July, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January........	$9,472,548	May..........	$9,340,766
February	11,466,418	June.........	7,725,135
March..........	11,977,418	July..........	9,505,433
April............	9,372,701		
Total New-York duties collected......			$68,860,419
Miscellaneous out-port Customs.........			1,290,496
Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office..			$70,150,915

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of July were:

	July, 1867.	July, 1866.
Domestic Produce.......	$13,666,098	$13,057,476
Foreign reëxported......	402,763	428,993
Gold and Silver..........	13,519,894	5,821,459
Total July clearances...	$27,588,755	$19,307,928

The Exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the year were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce.......	$104,813,967	$117,311,612
Foreign reëxported......	4,901,534	3,913,774
Specie..................	38,286,667	51,603,889
Total seven months....	$148,001,168	$172,829,275

The Gold Room sales to-day were at the steady rates of 140⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. The cash Gold is reasonably easy for daily deliveries. The Foreign Exchanges are 109⅞@109⅞ ℘ cent. for standard 60-day bills on London, and in good supply. Since the Boston steamer's mail of last night there is not much business doing, although Thursday (to-morrow) is a mail-steamer day, *via* Southampton. The offerings of Money continue easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ℘ cent. The Public Funds are steady in price and in free demand for nearly all descriptions, the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November interest, taking the lead, on account of liberal Foreign orders.

The dullness in the Railway Market at the Stock Exchange yesterday gave place to-day to higher prices and an improved demand for the New-York and Western Roads, although it was found that sellers were disposed to hold back for a further advance. Indeed, but few cash sellers (or actual holders) appeared, while the speculators for the decline on *short* contracts appeared to put out their options with more caution than when Erie, a few days ago, was below 70 ℘ cent., and New-York Central and the Western Stocks 1@2 ℘ cent. lower than this Afternoon's currency. It was reported on the Street that the August traffic is increasing on nearly all the Roads, including about $50,000 for the first week on the New-York Central, and, further, that the Pennsylvania Central, Fort Wayne and New-York Central had successfully, through Mr. SLOAN, convened a friendly conference with the Erie managers, for the removal of all pretexts upon which the latter attempted, a week or two ago, to break up the rates of business on the trunk lines. As it is found no stock-jobbing purpose was promoted by this threat, it is fair to presume that the difficulty, whatever it may be, will now be accommodated.

At the Afternoon Boards, the Railways were generally firm. The advance on Hudson River since yesterday is 3½ ℘ cent., and on Erie, Northwestern Preferred and Michigan Southern, 1@1½ ℘ cent. The demand was also firm for New-York Central. The Miscellaneous Stocks steady. The State Bonds a fraction weaker on Tennessees. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s........	102⅞	102⅝	N. West Pref.......	70	70⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862...	113⅞	113⅝	Rock Island........	102⅞	103
U. S. Con. 5-20s....	108⅜	108⅝	Fort Wayne.........	105⅜	105⅝
N. Y. Central......	105⅜	105⅝	W. U. Telegraph....	45⅞	45
Erie...............	70⅞	71⅞	Cumberland.........	30	30
Hudson.............	121⅞	124⅝	Mariposa Pref.......	20⅞	20⅝
Reading............	104⅞	105⅝	St. Paul Pref.......	67	67⅝
Mich. Southern.....	81⅞	82⅝	Pacific Mail........	145⅞	146⅝
Pittsburgh.........	93⅞	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash...	51	51
Tenn. 6s, new......	66⅞	66⅝	American Gold......	140⅞	140⅝
Northwest..........	47	47⅝	Bills on London.....	109⅞	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881.....	110⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg. 1871....	116
500 & 1,000, '81.......	111⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg. 1874....	108⅜
5-20, reg., 1862.........	109⅞	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874.....	110⅞
5-20 cou., small.........	113⅞	Ind. cou. 1874...........	109
5-20 500 & 1,000........	113⅞	10-40 reg................	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864..	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000......	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865..	110⅞	7-3-10 1st series.........	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss..	108⅞	7-3-10 2d series.........	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅞	7-3-10 3d series.........	107⅞
5-20 cou., 1867..........	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870........	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c...	66⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan......	100⅞	Tennessee 6s. new bds..	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1866	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅞	Virginia 6s, ex. c.......	50
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅞	Georgia 6s...............	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	84½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	North Car. 6s..........	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons....	57
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	101	North Carolina n. bds.	57
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	94	Missouri 6s............	103⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	96	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	80
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1869...	97	Missouri Pac. R. iss...	103½
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878...	97	California 7s..........	124½
Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	100	Connecticut 6s.........	100
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868..	66		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..............	125	Bank of the Repub..	115
Manhattan............	132	Bank of North Am'a.	106
Merchants'............	118	Hanover..............	112
Mechanics'............	116	Metropolitan.........	130½
America...............	138	Market...............	111½
Phenix................	104	Shoe and Leather...	110
Tradesmen's..........	137	Corn Exchange......	120
Seventh Ward........	110	Continental..........	107
State of New-York...	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'..	115
Commerce.............	118	Park.................	148
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National.....	107
Ocean.................	104	Fourth National.....	108¼
American Exchange.	117	Ninth National......	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	95	Tol. & W. 1st M........	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es......	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.......	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.........	80½
Erie 1st mort.. 1867......	104½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
Erie 1st endorsed........	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	74¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879....	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	99
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883....	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.....	90
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880...	92¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888....	88	N. J. Central 2d M.....	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f.'85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M..	98½
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72..	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M...	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	89
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	72½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	99	Chi. & A. S. Fund......	99½
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104½	Chic. & Alton. 1st M...	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870.....	115	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M..	55
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	81
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	82
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv...	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M......	87½
Lack & W Bds.........	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..	103½
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.....	100		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $575,000; Gold Notes, $72,000; total receipts, $2,341,190 01; total payments, $1,943,522 78; balance, $131,009,550 15.

Mr. THOMAS P. GRINNELL, Stock and Gold Broker, No. 8 Wall-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"The drawing-room cars now connected with the Express trains over the Hudson River and New-York Central Roads are an undeniable luxury. For families or parties they offer irresistible attractions. Through large mirrors you have fine views of the country, and conversation, or euchre, or whist beguiles time of its tediousness. We came from Niagara Falls to New-York in the car 'Highlander,' on Monday, without fatigue. The Central and Hudson River Roads are in excellent condition. Gen. BAXTER, the new President of the Central, has gone to his work with earnestness and efficiency."

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week ending Aug. 10, 1867, and for the season:

	Week.	Season
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.........	38,440	731,498
Pennsylvania Coal Co..........	832	11,795
Total tons..................	39,272	743,293
For the same period last year:		
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.........	31,119	741,062
Pennsylvania Coal Co..........	824	13,067
Total tons..................	31,943	754,129

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of July 31, in regard to canal-boats, I have to say that the act of July 13, 1866, exempts from tax the "hulls of ships and other vessels."

Under the provisions quoted the hulls of all water craft known as ships or vessels are exempt, but water craft that are not known or regarded as "ships or vessels," such as rowboats, open sailboats, gondolas, barges and canal-boats, are not exempt under that provision, and not being otherwise specially provided for, they are taxable under the general provision of section 94. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

To M. P. GADDIS, Esq., Assessor Second District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Western half of the GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT—being constructed with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important and valuable railroads in the world, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the principal portion of the main-stem line between the two oceans. It commences at Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Western Ocean, and crosses the richest portions of California, Nevada, and the Mining Territories of the Far-West, and will ultimately extend from San Francisco to Salt Lake. The General Government, by becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, in effect, invites the coöperation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the grants, franchises and subsidies conferred by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has been assisted by grants of money, credit, &c., from the State and chief cities of California, amounting to $3,000,000 in gold; *besides the Government subsidy of $35,000 per mile* upon the completion of the 726 miles between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, or $25,520,000 in all, not including 10,000,000 acres of the public lands, along the line of their road.

II. *The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles open for business, were *upward of $297,000 in gold*, of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry besides its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. Its *revenues are collected in specie*, and its transportation rates are three-fold those of the best Eastern lines. The company offer for sale their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent, in all cases, the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c.; and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it. The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Special Contract Law of California, authorizing and inforcing contracts to pay gold, *is legally binding*.

They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, added, in currency, and bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD—at which rate they yield 8½ per cent. on the investment.

Conversions of Government Securities into Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now *realize for the holders more than twelve per cent. advantage*, with the same rate of interest.

The exchange is effected at the following rates to-day, (Aug. 9.) Of course these figures are subject to slight variations from day to day:

Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg'd, and pay difference..	$158 59
Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon, and pay difference.	163 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Reg'd, and pay difference.	153 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Coupon, and pay difference	183 59
Receive U. S. '64, Coupon, and pay difference.....	148 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, Coupon, and pay difference	153 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, new, Coup., and pay diff'e.	132 34
Receive U. S. 5-20, '67, Coupon, and pay difference	132 34
Receive U. S. 10-40, Coupon, and pay difference...	73 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 1st Series, and pay difference.	138 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 2d Series, and pay difference..	[illegible]
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 3d Series, and pay difference..	126 09

on each one thousand.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., of whom descriptive Pamphlets may be obtained.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 10,221 bbls. Flour, 21 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 82,283 bushels Wheat, 111,283 bushels Corn, 753 bushels Rye, 14,710 bushels Oats, 10 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 79 packages Cut Meats, 250 packages Lard, 559 bbls. Petroleum and 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady at $9 12½@$9 25 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 207 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quite firm, and moderately inquired for, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, at 18¾c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, at somewhat firmer prices, in view of the favorable news from Liverpool. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 2,800 bales, against receipts of 881 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week......................	4,691
Receipts last week..............................	4,294
Receipts preceding week.........................	6,862
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867.....................	415,081
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866....................	638,850
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867...............	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..............	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1............................	343,896
Exports since Sept. 1...........................	466,120
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866...............	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866...............	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here....................	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates..........	1,853,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,550,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates..........	120,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day. The main inquiry has been for fresh ground old Wheat brands, the supply of which is much reduced, and prices of which are quoted up again 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. New Flour is offered freely, and is decidedly difficult to sell, unless at materially reduced rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$8 15; very poor to good extra State at $8 35@$10 45; good to choice extra State at $10 45@$11 75; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 35@$10 75 per bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western................	$7 00 @$8 15
Extra State................................	8 35 @11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....	8 40 @13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	9 35 @10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands......	10 75 @13 50
Extra Genesee..............................	11 75 @13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri..........	12 25@15 25

Southern Flour continues in demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., at $10 75@$14 50 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in good request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 50 for City, $5 50 for Western, $5 75 for State and Jersey, $5 75 for Fairfax and $6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 900 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 60@$2 66; Amber Michigan at $2 30; Amber Ohio at $2 20; Amber State at $2 30@$2 32½; White Southern at $2 40@$2 47½; Amber Southern at $2 22½@$2 30; and White California at $2 65@$2 85 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less active—opening a point higher, but closing lower than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 13 (closing at $1 10@$1 11½) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 0[illegible]@$1 09 for unsound and damp, and $1 16@$1 22 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, and $1 06@$1 10 for kiln dried, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in more request. Sales 35,000 bushels at $1 45 for Western, here, and $1 30 to arrive; $1 55@$1 60 for State. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: New Western at from 83c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 94c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 88c.@93c., as in quality; sales 72,500 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867: H. W. Smith, Buffalo, corn; H. R. Crosby, Buffalo, corn, N. G. Dodge, Oswego, corn; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo, corn; Gettysburgh, Oswego, corn; Peter Fish, Oswego, corn; D. G. Fort, Buffalo, corn; Wenona, Buffalo, corn; E. F. Senn, Oswego, feed.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and steady; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, and new, 50c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 90c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inquired for, including American crop of 1866 at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at about former prices, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$20. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, says: "The week just closed has been the most active one of the present season. The demand has been large and has been freely met. The tone of the market, for all descriptions of Lumber, is better with less doing at our inside quotations. The large attendance of buyers adds strength to the opinion expressed last week that the lowest prices of the season have been reached. Notwithstanding the large receipts there does not appear to be any general accumulation of stock. The assortment continues good, though at some yards the stocks of the better qualities of Pine and Common Box are very light. The stock of Lumber at Chicago on the 10th of August is placed at about 214,000,000 feet, an increase of 10,000,000 feet since the 1st inst. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego, for the week ending Aug. 12, inclusive, were:

Buffalo..................................	5,054,700 feet
Oswego...................................	8,832,400 feet
Total..................................	13,887,100 feet
Previous week............................	13,763,100 feet
Increase...............................	124,000 feet

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the second week of August, were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866........	14,467,800	2,492	49,800	2,644,800
1867........	20,344,600	776	....	2,801,300

Of the lumber received, 15,915,500 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 4,928,500 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 13 were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866.........	136,088,800	22,859	49,800	13,520,800
1867.........	180,714,300	14,010	....	18,450,100

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber of 44,700,000 feet. Freights are higher and vessels scarce and in demand.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands, 54c.@56c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@60½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $9 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62½@$4 25; Pitch, $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand, but unsettled since our last at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 11½c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Holders have been more eager to all. Sales since our last of 5,650 bbls., in lots, at $23 15@$23 31 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at 10¾c.@11¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16¾c., for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered; sales, 70 boxes, including ice-cured long clear at 12¾; and Stretford at 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 615 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13⅜c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected. Beef Hams rule dull at $39@$45 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 6c.@13c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℘ lb..........	25	@35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℘ lb..........	25	@30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℘ lb..	28	@30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb..	24	@26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb..........	28	@32
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb..........	24	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb..........	24	@26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	20	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb..........	16	@20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb......	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℘ lb........	7½	@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb..................	12½	@13
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb...................	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.....................	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb......................	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb..........................	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been in demand at $11 50@$12 for Carolina, and $9@$9 37 for Rangoon, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied in price, but have been in light request; sales since our last 610 hhds, Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13¾c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 14c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 92,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 70,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¾c., and 48,000 lbs. Grease at 7¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ℘ bushel; 1,700 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs., by sailing vessel, and 2s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs., by steamer. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℘ 280 lbs.; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s. ℘ ton, and 50 hhds. Tobacco on p. t. For Bristol or Liverpool, a British bark, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, with Corn on p. t. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Rye, for September delivery, on p. t. For Gibraltar, a British brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, STEENIE, THE WANDERER and THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mlle. Lehmen, Messrs. Frank Kerns, G. C. Davenport, J. Nunan, P. Connolly, Sam Colyer, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

FALK'S LION PARK,
110th-st. and 8th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 6 o'clock, GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from China state that the port of Tamanga, in Japan, has been designated by the Japanese Government for the use of foreigners, and accordingly thrown open to commerce.

The accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy show no decrease in the mortality. It is reported, on the contrary, that the epidemic is spreading.

The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire will be the same as it was before Hungary was constituted a separate Kingdom.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondence is dated Aug. 9 and 10. We have full particulars about the parting of the submarine cable. The *Narva* is now making the necessary preparations at Key West to grapple for the lost end, and the hopes are that the cable will be found without serious difficulty, the bottom of the sea where the cable was lost being very hard and smooth. A negro conspiracy had been discovered near Santiago de Cuba, but had been suppressed by the Government. The sinking of the dry dock at St. Thomas is confirmed. The yellow fever is raging severely, not sparing age or nativity, children and Cubans dying of the epidemic. At a bull fight at Matanzas the people became so excited on account of the action of the Government official presiding, who ordered the discontinuance of the spectacle, that it was necessary to call out the troops to disperse the rioters. One man was killed and many wounded. The Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, Marquis RIVERA, had arrived from Vera Cruz and continued on his voyage to Europe. The Mexican refugees in Havana were receiving handsome supplies of money, and those wishing to leave had their tickets furnished them. The son of SANTA ANNA had forwarded another protest to Mr. SEWARD, attacking that gentleman's views in his defence of the American commander at Vera Cruz.

Mexican news has been received by way of Havana to the 31st ult. The republic had been divided into five grand military districts. The diplomatic corps were making preparations to leave by the French steamer, the Spanish Ambassador having gone already. None of the foreign consuls, excepting those of the United States, were recognized by the Juarez Government. Gen. Prince SALM SALM, with a number of other Generals, has been sentenced to death by Court-martial. SANTA ANNA is in Vera Cruz, and acts in high spirits. Mr. EMILE LA SERE had arrived in Mexico as bearer of despatches to JUAREZ from the United States. The accounts about MARQUEZ are conflicting, but it seems that he is still at large. A gentleman had arrived in the City of Mexico as agent for a number of prominent New-York capitalists, to establish a National bank. Many Mexican newspapers are urging the abolition of martial law throughout the republic.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the Committee presented their report on the organization and powers of counties, towns, &c. The Committee recommended no change in the organization of these divisions, and advocated the adoption of the article prohibiting towns and counties from loaning their credit or money to any corporation; also suggesting that Boards of Supervisors shall have power to legislate upon the internal affairs of counties under restriction prescribed by the Legislature. The Committee on the Pardoning Power, reported an article on the subject providing that the power to pardon shall be vested in the Governor as at present. A resolution was offered that the Committee on the Power of the Legislature be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing laws permitting divorces for adultery and cruel treatment, abandonment for seven years, &c. Referred. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of town and county officers, when an amendment was offered to one of the clauses of the report to the effect that the Board of Supervisors shall possess exclusive power of local legislation and administration upon subjects over which, by general laws, they now have jurisdiction. The amendment also recommended that the Legislature shall have power from time to time, by general laws, to enlarge such powers over subjects of local legislation and administration. After some debate the amendment was adopted, as was also an amendment that the salary of any county officer shall not be increased without the consent of the majority vote of the Board of Supervisors of such county nor diminished while in office. The Convention then took a recess. During the evening session the debate on the subject previously under consideration was resumed. The vote on the amendment regarding the Boards of Supervisors, adopted in the morning session, was reconsidered, and the amendment, having been reconsidered, was lost. After some further discussion an adjournment was had.

The sessions of the National Academy of Science continued in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. Papers were read by Profs. BENJAMIN, PIERCE AGASSIZ and WALCOTT. Profs. GIBBS and PIERCE, of Harvard University, discussed the varieties of algebra, and the limits and conditions of Associated Linear Algebra. Prof. AGASSIZ read a paper on the signification of classification in the animal kingdom. Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, presented two papers through Prof. NEWTON, containing important results of observations in reference to the changes in the declination of a large number of stars. Prof. GIBBS gave an interesting paper treating on the method of simplifying chemical formula by adoption of the idea of atomicity. The sessions will be continued to-day.

Hon. E. M. STANTON and Mrs. STANTON, have left Washington for a visit of a few weeks to Boston, where they will be the guests of Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, about twelve miles from Kingston, Canada, the propeller *Magnet*, bound for Montreal, collided with the steamer *Bay State* from Ogdensburgh. The *Magnet* sunk in sixty feet of water five minutes after striking. Her crew and passengers were brought to Kingston by the *Bay State*.

Dispatches from Fort Fetterman, received at Omaha, announce that a hard-fought battle, between the Indians and whites, occurred near Fort Phil Kearny on the 2d inst. After a desperate struggle, the savages retreated, having sustained a loss of sixty men killed outright.

A special dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., announces that a difficulty occurred last night between the newly elected Congressman, MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and his late opponent. The parties came to blows, but were finally separated by their friends.

The Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League held yesterday two meetings in Reading, Penn. The attendance was quite large. A mass meeting took place last night. The League will adjourn after meeting to-day.

LOCAL.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Mr. JACKSON SCHULTZ, President, in the chair. Attorney-General MARTINDALE, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and Gen. SHALER were heard on behalf of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, relative to the duties and powers of the Board in the matter. A letter from the American Consul at Panama conveyed word that at that date there was no yellow fever at that place. Registrar HARRIS reported the names, ages, &c., of all the cholera cases—sixteen in number—that have occurred in this City since May last.

The Hoboken Ferry Company were censured yesterday by a Coroner's Jury in the case of JOHN DONNELLIN, who was drowned on Tuesday by the sudden breaking of a chain supporting the Barclay-street ferry-bridge. The jury consider that the Company were guilty of gross neglect in the premises, as the same chain broke a few days before and injured the deceased.

The Citizens' Association lately appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. PETER COOPER and others, to inspect the condition of the streets. The committee report that the contractor is doing his duty, and that the streets are kept as clean as they can be under existing circumstances.

A solemn high mass of requiem for the late Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, was held yesterday morning at St. Francis Xavier Church, in Sixteenth-street. In the evening RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., delivered a memorial oration at the Cooper Institute, in the presence of a large audience.

The investigation into the cruelties said to have been committed by the keeper of the Paterson Almshouse on the inmates of that institution, was continued at the Almshouse yesterday. Several inmates were examined as to the treatment they had received under SIGLER.

WM. SCHWEICKER, a German, proprietor of a shoe store in Washington-street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into the river.

Bishop ODENHEIMER took leave of his clergy yesterday at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., previous to his departure for England.

The twenty-first annual session of the Supreme Council Templars of Honor and Temperance was held yesterday at Masonic Hall, Union-square. A public reception and supper were given in the evening at Brooks' Assembly Rooms.

The regatta of the Columbia Boat Club of this City took place yesterday. There were three races for single scull, double scull and six-oared boats respectively, and the contests were very exciting.

The inquest yesterday in the case of EDWARD JONES, shot on Tuesday at Barnum's Museum, resulted in the jury finding a verdict of accidental death. The author of the disaster is still unknown.

We are under obligations to the new purser of the steamship *Columbia*, Mr. J. S. SAFFORD, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and files.

Produce and merchandise were rather less active yesterday. Old Wheat, Flour, Oats and Cotton were buoyant in price. New Flour and Corn closed in favor of buyers. The freight market was brisker, with 500 vessels in port.

The Tables Turned—Who the Conover Conspirators Really Are.

The effort recently attempted, in the interest of the President, to crush the Radical advocates of impeachment and divert attention from the crusade he has inaugurated against the promoters of reconstruction, has proved worse than a failure. The ridiculous aspect of the affair became apparent when the garbled nature of the statement prepared by the Assistant Attorney-General was brought to light. The point of that statement was, that Radical members of Congress were in intimate relations with the convicted perjurer, CONOVER, whom it was alleged they proposed to use against the President. That was the story sent to the country under the direct sanction of Mr. JOHNSON. Few, probably, attached credence to unsupported assertions on such a subject from such a source. The dishonesty of the document was realized when it became known that while concocting charges against opponents of the President, other documents on file in the offices of the Government implicating certain of his Democratic friends in a movement to obtain the pardon of CONOVER, had been passed over. The exposure not only convicted the Assistant Attorney-General of gross unfairness in the compilation of what purported to be a semi-official statement, but fixed upon Messrs. ROGERS, RADFORD, NIBLACK, ELDRIDGE, LE BLOND, LATHAM, notable Democrats, the odium originally intended for Messrs. ASHLEY and BUTLER.

The matter has not ended here. The motive of Mr. ROGERS and his Democratic associates in seeking the pardon of CONOVER was more than suspected to be a desire to strengthen a movement then and still in progress for obtaining the removal of Judge HOLT from his position as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. Next to Mr. STANTON, Judge HOLT enjoys the distinction of being the man best hated by the enemies of the Union; and CONOVER was relied upon as a witness available for damaging Judge HOLT's official character, and justifying the President in taking the Bureau into his own care. That done, certain records involving the loyal standing of prominent Democrats would pass under the control of some one less likely to be troublesome than Judge HOLT.

Much is done toward revealing the history and mystery of this movement by the series of extraordinary affidavits which are published in another part of this morning's TIMES. We commend them to the careful study of all who would comprehend the infamy of intrigues, promoted by supporters of the President with the four-fold purpose of serving him, damaging Judge HOLT, helping JEFF. DAVIS and securing the pardon of CONOVER. It will be seen that Messrs. BEN. WOOD and ROGER A. PRYOR, in active conjunction with CONOVER, last Summer undertook the manufacture of affidavits designed to fasten upon Judge HOLT the charge of suborning witnesses. Individuals were asked, for pecuniary considerations, to commit perjury for the furtherance of these ends. They were hired, or were invited to become hired, to state on oath a succession of acknowledged lies, on the ground that by perjury alone could the Bureau of Military Justice be overcome. With these hired perjurers as witnesses, Messrs. WOOD and PRYOR; acting apparently for others as well as for themselves, proposed to beat down Judge HOLT and hasten the liberation of JEFF. DAVIS and the pardon of CONOVER. In one instance, money was paid and received in this connection; in other instances, for reasons assigned, the overtures failed. But the essential fact of the conspiracy, with false swearing as its weapon, is apparently placed beyond dispute by the affidavits now published. Others of a similar character are on record in more than one Department of the Government. These are enough, however, to explain the reckless criminality with which war is waged upon prominent officers of the Government whose unbending loyalty has marked them out for attack and removal. Had the plot now exposed succeeded, Judge HOLT would have been suspended, on pretexts acquired by perjury.

The American Fleet in Chinese Waters—Avenging National Insults.

There is always difficulty in dealing with weak Governments, whether the issues involved are of a commercial or political character.

We have found this true in treating with the Nicaraguan Government; still oftener true in trying to keep the Mexican authorities to their word. We shall probably gain yet further experience, and perhaps experience of an equally unpleasant kind in the East. We have thought ourselves exceedingly fortunate in former years that England and France had a monopoly of the business of declaring periodically a war against the Imperial or the Provincial authorities of China and Japan for a violation of solemn treaty obligations—for harboring pirates—and for permitting such subordinates as Commissioner YEH (of famous renown) to insult their flags. It was possible in those days for us to hear with complacency of the stolidity of a Chinese Governor, who confounded the bombardment of some miserable fishing hamlet with a salute fired in his own honor, and who laughed at the expense to which the "foreign devils" had put themselves in the performance of the ceremony.

But this is now all changed, or certainly will be changed. When the exigencies of the war rendered it impossible for us to be represented by a naval force in the Chinese Seas, we had the opportunity of seeing how readily that fact was taken advantage of to insult our flag. Now that we have a strong fleet in Chinese waters, we shall probably find use for it; or at least we shall have as legitimate occasion for using it as ever France or England had.

The news from the East, which we published yesterday, by way of London, announces the commencement of a job—the completion of which is very likely to lie in the remote future. Shanghae advices say that a portion of our squadron is at work off the Island of Formosa, that the authorities there refuse either satisfaction or apology for the murder of the crew of the bark *Rover* by the pirates that are harbored in the place. Two men-of-war are engaged—the *Hartford* and the *Wyoming*. The demand made by the officer in command, for the surrender of the murderers, appears to have been treated with contempt. On the appearance of the attacking force, the people of the island put themselves in attitude of defence. As a preliminary to the fight the shore was shelled for a considerable distance. Subsequently, a landing was effected, and a fight ensued, said to have been of five hours duration. Our men fought well, and fought evidently under the disadvantage of extreme and overpowering heat. One officer, Lieut. SLIDELL MACKENZIE, was shot, and died of his wounds; and at night the remnant of the force was withdrawn. The success of the operation is not very clearly established; although the necessity for the demonstration is not likely to be questioned. The trouble is, that piracy in Chinese waters is winked at, if not directly encouraged, by the local authorities both on the islands and on the mainland. There is never any responsibility admitted for whatever crimes are committed; and it will take time to remedy this, even if our fleet there could be quadrupled to-morrow.

The advantage of making a hostile demonstration such as this Formosa affair, lies chiefly, if not exclusively, in the fact, that it conveys to the more responsible of the Chinese and Japanese authorities, the only sort of intimation they are likely, for some time at least, to understand, that we do not mean to be trifled with on the matter of harboring pirates, or anything else. Our commerce with the East is growing at a pace which demands all the protection that can be afforded to it. The cost will not be a trifle. But it must be borne, or we must be content to step back and take a second commercial position. Gradually as regular intercourse is opened up by our great Pacific mail line, we shall be able to measure the nature of the risks to which our commerce may be subjected. We shall know whether the enforcement of treaty obligations will involve us in any other than the ordinary expenditures of maintaining conventions elsewhere. There seems to be a fair chance for a fair commercial reciprocity with both Japan and China. With the Japanese authorities, we have already made as much progress, conjointly with England, France and the Government of the Netherlands, as we could have reasonably anticipated. But, we have to be prepared for an occasional warlike demonstration like that reported from Formosa.

Building in the City—The Decline in Prices.

The Trades Unions, which have most distinguished themselves as promoters of strikes and an Eight-hours' Labor Law, must have some difficulty in felicitating themselves upon the result of their last twelve months' labor. They may have brought about, here and there, an occasional compromise on the number of hours which, in the absence of a special contract, constitute a legal working day. But they have neither compelled employers to succumb on the question of prices, nor has their policy of legislative intervention made the skilled workman's position a whit better than it was before, in any single particular. The Union leaders have the satisfaction of finding that the price of skilled and unskilled labor is less, by from twenty to twenty-five per cent., than it was nine months since. They may take account also of the fact that the full supply of the labor market, combined with the decline in the cost of materials, has given a stimulus to building, especially in New-York, that has not been known since the year before the war. The readiness, indeed, of property owners to surrender lots held for speculation, has in fact, caused such a rush to building investments, that a partial reaction from the decline in materials is already noticed by practical men.

With all this there has been a healthy lowering of rents, especially in the up-town districts. It is true rents are still comparatively high; but it is of great consequence that the highest figure has been reached, and that the housekeeper can contemplate the future without the anxiety of late years. We do not, perhaps, owe this change entirely to the advocates of a legislative regulation of the prices and the hours of labor; but we owe enough to the Unions to bring the result of their operations clearly into the foreground. They did their best for a time in the way of combination to overthrow immutable and irrepealable laws. They have lived long enough and worked hard enough in that way to show to others, if not to themselves, how useless it is to interfere with those laws. The lesson is not likely to be thrown away upon the reflective class of workmen.

MINOR TOPICS.

Those who have lately undertaken to damage the Treasury Department and the public credit by stories of stupendous frauds have already learned of their utter failure. The charges were of so wild a character, and so entirely without supporting evidence, that their failure to produce any effect might have been predicted from the first. There were not a few simpletons who believed that when these awful revelations were made gold would rush one way, and Government stocks the other way; but gold fluctuated merely a fraction, and governments rose instead of tumbling. The fact is, that both the financial classes and the general public have a very deep confidence in Secretary MCCULLOCH, as well as in the public credit; and it is harder work to shake this confidence in either than some people supposed last week.

We are glad to see that at last a couple of our City druggists are to be brought to justice for selling poisons to customers without the authorization of a physician. Twice have we called for action upon this subject of late. We were cognizant of cases where persons purchased laudanum from different druggists without any inquiry whatever being made; and after some observation, we came to the conclusion that this and other poisons could be bought without restriction at almost any drug-store in the City. One of the druggists who was arrested on Tuesday alleged that he was unaware of any law governing the sale of poisons, and we must in charity suppose that this ignorance is universal. If the law were enforced in one or two instances, a knowledge of its provisions would spread very rapidly.

Our readers are aware that an unfortunate man lost his life on Tuesday at the Barclay-street ferry bridge, and yesterday the Coroner's Jury censured the Hoboken Ferry Company for "gross negligence." "Manslaughter" would have been a better description of the offence. About three years ago the citizens of Hoboken held a crowded meeting for the purpose of protesting against the use of bridges suspended by chains rather than supported by floats. The present accident had been clearly foreseen. The chains, it was said, had been broken before, and thrown a bridge tender into the water; and if this happened to one man it might to a hundred. The Company was duly represented at the meeting. The audience was boldly assured that the chain system was safest and best, and—which, however, the audience disbelieved—that other ferries had returned to it after a trial of the floats. Now, the Company has upon its head the guilt of sacrificing life after full warning of what it was risking. But the death of the present week presents worse features still. The same chain broke a few days before the fatal occurrence to which we allude, and the same man narrowly escaped, though not uninjured, the fate that since befell him. And the same chain held, and *still holds up* the dirty, narrow, and crowded stage that the Hoboken Ferry Company calls a bridge. Every day thousands are mingled in two opposing crowds, and vehicles of all kinds dash through them without let or hindrance. The wonder is that people are not killed every day. We repeat that "manslaughter" should be the verdict in all these cases of sacrificing life to a niggardly spirit of management. Why is there no indictment?

"Holding Priests up to disfavor—in your remarks on 'Pious Criminals'—strikes many as being uncalled for. The duty of priest or minister on such occasions is to use their best efforts to draw the unfortunate criminal to repentance, for which they should be commended, not ridiculed or insulted." So writes a correspondent. We perfectly agree with him as to the duty of the clergy toward murderers and other criminals. What we have objected to is the pains that are constantly taken to make known the religious rhapsodies of culprits prior to execution. There is hardly a man or woman hung in this country now-a-days but his or her spiritual advisers hasten to let the public know of his or her repentance, conversion and exaltation, with all the details of devout conversation and all the evidences of grace. This is a most abominable custom, which is producing disgust in all respectable Cristian people, and should be stopped at once.

A Paris paper exultingly points out that from the 1st of April to the end of July not less than fifty-eight sovereigns and princes paid their respects at the Tuileries. Such an amount of royal homage to a man who but a few years since was styled, or rather who styled himself, a *parvenu*, is unquestionably the greatest wonder that Paris has witnessed this Summer. It is true that it cannot do much to cover up NAPOLEON's defeat by BISMARCK, nor his pitiful failure in Mexico. But while ministering to his personal glorification, it has also served to distract the public mind temporarily from the contemplation of these unhappy incidents, and has moreover given the Emperor opportunity to survey and regulate the situation before suffering himself to be plunged into difficulties concerning any of the questions which are awaiting the solution of the sword.

The Southern papers are making marked efforts to cultivate an appreciation of the "dignity of labor" among their people. The period of the war taught, and the years of unsettled and aimless existence which many have passed since the disbanding of the armies are teaching, by famine and want, how helpless are any people who have no knowledge of the mechanic arts. Agriculture is the sole dependence of the vast area of the Southern States, and even that has been considered the proper sphere of inferior classes. But latterly the journals, which are sometimes the heralds and sometimes the records, but always the indexes of the time, have been enlarging upon the importance of putting boys to learn trades, instead of universally seeking to get them places in an office or a store, as being positions of more "gentility." This betokens a wholesome state of public sentiment which we recognize and heartily hail.

People who do not believe in MALTHUS, and hold rather to the more hopeful and kindly theory of FRANKLIN, which favors early marriages, do not like to see that, what with high prices and changed manners, matrimony is shunned as it was not of old. The cost of living and of keeping up appearances, may well frighten not only the mercenary, but the generous of small-incomed men, from the hazard of providing for two instead of one. It has been suggested, by one of these friends to youthful marriage, that hotels, something after the fashion of the French *familistères*, be built with the idea of furnishing suites of apartments to be let only to newly married people. The French *familistères* are large buildings for families, made up, as it were, of two or three hundred houses in one, by admirable economy of space—and containing, too, stalls or shops for a butcher, a baker, a grocer, a greengrocer, a tailor, and so forth. The modification proposed would aim chiefly to furnish a comfortable house for two people at a low rent. That such a thing is perfectly practicable, the French experience for years attests, as we all know. But this idea of which we speak, is not so much the general one of a hotel cut into apartments, as a building fitted up into suites of rooms adapted each for a married couple. Accommodations for many persons could in this way be furnished, since all would have the same space allotted, neither more nor less being offered to let. The rent would therefore be brought very low. We fear, however, that this is one of those benevolent schemes which will not advance beyond the drawing up of a plan on paper.

Sodus Point and Chicago are rivals in offering sea-serpent attractions to visitors. Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario each boasts its serpent—or let us rather say, to coin a timely alliteration—its lake leviathan. Chicago, espousing the cause of the Michigan monster, says it is forty-five feet long and marvelous to behold; Sodus Point avers the Ontario wonder is "thirty feet long" and as big round as "a man's body," or as "the liberty pole, which is of those dimensions." The Chicago people, who of course scorn Sodus Point as a rival watering-place, say their own monstrosity is the bigger—but then they are less definite in the description of it, at present it being apparently a sort of marine "What is it?" On the contrary, Sodus tells us definitely that five men in a boat saw the Ontario serpent, with its head elevated "several feet above the water," and its "huge form entirely visible near the surface." It plunged as they rowed for it, and disappeared; but it "resembled, as it lay on the water, the liberty pole" of Big Sodus. Everybody who knows Big Sodus liberty pole knows what that means. Now, then, which shall first be captured, the serpent of Ontario or the one of Michigan? Here is a chance for Chicago and Sodus Point, and we promise to applaud, without local prejudice, the adventurers who in either lake shall first draw the sinuous prodigy to shore.

Out West, of course, they have taken a step ahead of us slower Eastern people. The Boston experiments in petroleum fuel raised much interest among us, and the same apparatus is now on practical exhibition at the Battery. But in Cincinnati they have rigged up a river steamboat which they call the *Fire King*. In the presence of a large number of professional engineers, steamboatmen and (quite as important a class of men,) insurance underwriters, the apparatus of the *Fire King* produced one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam in thirty minutes after lighting the burners, and kept up, under way, an average pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds. But, besides this, the petroleum gas is used for illuminating and culinary purposes, so that the boat's whole fire apparatus is under a common and central control. That reads well and would seem to be practically efficient—but how about the smell, we wonder?

The universality with which our people spring to common action in the relief of suffering, is one of the most admirable traits in the national character. If any scheme of charity is indorsed by names known and respected by the community, it is no difficult task to arouse a practical interest in it. The Sanitary and other Commissions, during the rebellion, involved perhaps something of the popular excitement of war in the causes of their great scope and efficiency; but the relief commissions, since the war, had no such motive. And it is not in New-York alone that these efforts are easily made. We notice in a Kentucky paper the published account of disbursements made by the Southwestern Relief Commission of Louisville, which sent, principally to Georgia, but also to other suffering Southern States, over $90,000 worth of food and clothing. It is a cause of congratulation that the crop reports from every part of the country are coming in so uniform and positive in their favorable character. Every State but three (Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota) show an improvement over last year in the condition of Winter wheat. The highest rate of increase is Ohio, 106 per cent.; New-York showing 17 per cent., which is the smallest. Spring wheat, also, promises a substantial improvement, and the corn crop is universally large. Despite the heavy and incessant rains, there will be plenty of everything cereal for next Winter's wants, and although acts of helpfulness from North to South are the strongest blows for rewelding our severed sympathies, yet it is a cruel necessity which gives opportunity for them, and we rejoice that there is no prospect of further suffering for food in the fertile regions of the South.

Paris at this time feels itself to be more than ever the centre and capital of the world. Its writers set forth the fact in such a way as to show that they not only feel it to be indisputable, but that they consider it a fixed necessity in the order of things. London may have more people, but so has Pekin, and in neither case is the circumstance of any account. Other cities may have greater commerce or larger exchanges, a grander aristocracy and equally palatial residences. But in those ten thousand matters of major and minor consequence, which go to make a city *cosmopolitan* in spirit, character and opportunity, Paris has no equal. The large freedom of its life, and the great variety of conditions under which one may happily exist in it, are even of more importance to it than its splendor, and its shows, and its endless round of gayeties. Paris, too, has the wit to make the best of all she has, and to hold out her invitations so generously to mankind, that it is no wonder the civilized nations of three continents join in justifying her claim to be considered the centre of civilization and the capital of the world.

Affairs in St. Louis—The Burning of the Platte River Bridge—Arrest of Alleged Accomplices of the Incendiaries.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

About a dozen citizens of St. Joseph, including several prominent gentlemen, were arrested yesterday charged with complicity in burning the Platte River Bridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in 1861, and they are now safely lodged in jail awaiting important witnesses, when they will have a preliminary examination.

Platte River Bridge was burned by the rebels and their sympathizers, to precipitate a train laden with Union troops into the river. The soldiers did not come as expected, but a passenger train went through the bridge, killing twelve persons and severely wounding many others.

It is said that the Sheriff has writs for forty more residents of Buckingham County.

The information upon which the arrests have been made was given by a man now incarcerated in the jail of St. Joseph on the charge of larceny, which fact has given rise to much doubt as to the guilt of the parties who have been arrested, and who are now in durance vile.

JOHN A. MCRAE, a contractor on the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terra Haute Railroad, was robbed this afternoon in the National Loan Bank of $7,570, which he had just drawn from the bank.

A man named J. W. PILBRICK, supposed to have belonged to Lowell, Mass., died in Ellsworth, Kansas, about the 20th of July, leaving some property and a large sum of money, which is in the hands of the authorities. The whereabouts of his relatives or friends are not known.

Four Men Carried Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Four men were carried over Niagara Falls at a late hour last evening. They were two ferrymen and two passengers. Their names are not yet known. There is much excitement over the terrible accident. Their bodies have not yet been found, though search is being made in the river below the Falls.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. GRANT took a fair start in his new duties to-day, being at the Department nearly the entire day. While his accession to this Department will not cause any serious change in the general administration of its affairs, there will be certain changes in the *personnel* of some of the Staff Departments of the army in Washington. It is probable that at least two of the seven Adjutant-General's now in the War Department will be transferred to duty elsewhere. The Quartermaster's Department will also be largely reduced. There are now twenty-nine officers on duty in this Department, in this city, most of them in the Regular Army. The larger portion of these will be transferred, and the bureau reduced to something like its status before the war.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON and wife left for Boston on the morning train to-day, and will spend a month there and elsewhere in the North. The enforced relief from official duty is not without its advantages, for Mr. STANTON has long needed such a relief for the benefit of his health.

THE RUMORED SUSPENSION OF JUDGE HOLT.

It is definitely ascertained that there is no good reason for believing that Judge-Advocate-General HOLT will be the recipient of any official attentions at the hands of the President; at most it could not extend beyond a transfer to duty elsewhere, as he is an officer in the regular service. Gen. HOLT has been absent from the city for more than two weeks.

MRS. SURRATT'S COUNSEL.

Mrs. SURRATT's counsel are now both in Government offices. AIKEN is in the Treasury Department, and CLAMPITT has just been appointed a Special Agent of the Post-office Department for Utah, Montana and other localities.

APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER AT SITKA.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has appointed JOHN H. KINKEAD as Postmaster at Sitka, in Russian America. Sitka is about 1,600 miles from San Francisco, and the mails will be forwarded weekly by any vessel that may be going there.

THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE A SEA VOYAGE.

It is semi-officially announced this evening that the President will, in a few days, take a salt water trip in a Government steamer, and perhaps visit Newport and other watering-places.

PERSONAL.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, of New-York, is in the city. He has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to move with the aid of a cane. Ex-Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, is also here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON IN CHINESE WATERS.

Two months or at least six weeks may elapse before the Navy Department will receive a detailed report of the engagement between the United States vessels *Hartford* and *Wyoming* with the pirates at the Island of Formosa, as mentioned by Cable dates of the 13th inst. The report will be forwarded through Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL, who commands the Asiatic squadron, and will come in the regular Chinese Mail *via* San Francisco. The news of the wreck of the American bark *Rover*, with the subsequent landing and murder of most of her crew, was reported to Admiral BELL through the commanding officer of the British ship *Cormorant*, who also had an engagement with the pirates. This information was forwarded to the Navy Department by Rear-Admiral BELL in the monthly statement of the distribution and employment of the vessels in the squadron by order of his command for April, and in which it was also stated that the *Ashuelot* had been despatched to the scene of the outrage. The *Hartford* could not then perform that service, owing to her presence being required at another quarter, and at that time the *Wyoming*, the other vessel mentioned by the Cable as having been engaged with the pirates, was in company with the *Shenandoah*, which conveyed the United States Minister and suite to Osaka. Since that report no official mention had been made of the affair. It is possible that the service of a larger force was required than at first was thought necessary by Admiral BELL to punish the wild men of Formosa for their outrage upon our merchant marine service.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Information has reached here to the effect that Judge THOMAS, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of Virginia, was taken to Richmond yesterday to answer an indictment charging him with the violation of the Civil Rights Bill in refusing to admit negro testimony in a case before him in Alexandria in 1866. It is further stated that Hon. GEO. S. PENDLETON, of Culpepper, will also be arrested to answer an indictment for registering contrary to the Federal statute.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The Director of the Statistical Bureau has returned here from his recent tour to the principal Eastern seaports, including New-York, Boston and Portland, the object of which was to harmonize the mode of making the various forms of entry for imported goods at the several ports visited. He has also had conferences with the Commissioners of Emigration, with the view of obtaining more explicit returns concerning the physical and social *status* of the emigrants arriving at the port of New-York.

A letter has been received at the office of the Director of Statistics from HORATIO G. P. PERRY, United States Secretary of Legation at the Court of Madrid, inclosing a communication from Don JOSE DE ZARAGOZA, apprising the Director of the shipment of a box of Spanish statistical publications by the bark *Commerce*, bound to New-York. This shipment is in accordance with the system of international exchange established last Winter.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received returns from the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, of the survey of 91,714 74-100 acres of land situated in Arapahoe County, Colorado, about ten miles east of the City of Denver. The land is mostly rolling prairie, and the soil first and second rate. The principal streams watering the tract are Terrapin and Coal Creeks. There is some timber and stone found along the creeks. The tract is only valuable for grazing purposes, and is but thinly settled as yet. At the date of the survey in July last, a heavy crop of hay was being harvested.

The Commissioner has just addressed a communication to the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, to extend the lines of the public surveys in the San Luis Park and the valley of the Rio Grande, from New-Mexico principal meridian and base lines, instead of the Sixth principal meridian. The San Luis Park is situated in Conejas and Castilla Counties, extending on both sides of the Rio Grande, north and south in close proximity to the 106th degree of longtitude west from Greenwich, between the 37th and 38th degree of north latitude in Colorado.

THE NEW FIFTEEN-CENT CURRENCY NOTES.

As yet only specimen copies of the new fifteen-cent fractional currency issue have been printed, and it is stated at the Treasury Department that no note of that denomination, stamped both on its face and back, has been sent from the Currency Bureau. It now appears probable that the Secretary will not authorize their issue until after the meeting of Congress.

SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

Orders are issued from the Post-office Department nearly every day for the reopening of Post-offices in the Southern States, and in some instances new offices have been established to meet the increasing demand for postal service in that section.

A POSTMASTER AT SITKA.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has appointed JOHN H. KINKEAD Postmaster at Sitka, Russian America. Sitka is about 1,600 miles from San Francisco, and the mails will be forwarded weekly by any vessel that may be going there.

MOVEMENTS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY.

Attorney-General STANBERY, now at Capon Springs, is in poor health, and he will not return to this city for two or three weeks.

THE UNADILLA BANK FAILURE.

Hon. LEWIS KINGSLEY, of Norwich, New-York, has been appointed Receiver on the part of the Government for the foreclosing of the affairs of the National Unadilla Bank, and entered upon his duties on the 10th inst.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA.

The Lighthouse Board gives official information that on and after Oct. 1, next, a first order-fixed light, illuminating an arc of 225 degrees, will be exhibited from the Assatiague Lighthouse on the coast of Virginia, instead of the fourth order-light heretofore shown from this station.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from Customs to the ports below-mentioned, from July 29 to 31st inclusive:

Boston	$167,673 [illegible]
Philadelphia	61,477 [illegible]
Baltimore	103,096 [illegible]
New-Orleans	16,084 [illegible]
New-York, July 22 to 31	3,914,963 [illegible]
San Francisco, June 24 to July 14	316,593 [illegible]

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Proceedings at the Second Day's Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

The Academy met at 10 o'clock this morning, Prof. HENRY presiding. The attendance of members was larger than yesterday. Among the newcomers were Dr. JOHN TORREY, of the United States Assay Office; Prof. H. A. Newton, Yale College; Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Army; Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard University and Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and Prof. James Hall, State Geologist, New-York. There were also present President Thomas Hill, of Harvard University; W. W. Cooper, United States Coast Survey; Prof. C. S. Lyman, Yale College; J. M. Barnard, Esq., Boston; Dr. Holbrook, Charleston, S. C.; Prof. A. Winchell, of the Michigan University; Elizur Wright, Esq., of Boston; R. S. Smith, President of Girard College; Prof. John Brocklesby, President of Trinity College, Hartford; J. M. Craft, Esq., of Boston; Gen. W. B. Franklin, U. S. A.; Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour; Jesse Olney, the Geographer and present State Comptroller of Connecticut; Ex-Gov. J. R. Hawley, and Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Librarian of the Watkinson Library.

Soon after the commencement of business, President BROCKLESBY, President SMITH, Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, ELIZUR WRIGHT and J. M. CRAFT were invited to participate in the proceedings of the Academy.

Prof. PIERCE delivered two lectures on algebra during the morning, and Prof. GIBBS read a paper on atomicities. "The Significance of Classes in the Animal Kingdom" was the subject of the lecture by Prof. AGASSIZ, who said that OKEN, the German naturalist, based the classification of animals on character, and that he was better acquainted with the significance of a group of animals than had been shown by his successors. As far back as 1811 he had expressed views indicative of a belief in the existence of classes as the representatives of structural ideas. There had been but little advancement beyond that point since that time. The learned Professor said he had for many years divided the scaly reptiles and the amphibious into two classes. They were distinct in nature. Classifications he based on nerves, muscle and bones. He had begun with those reptiles which had been divided by BAINVILLE into reptiles and batrachia. These classes had features which were totally different. Prof. AGASSIZ said the animal kingdom was not a mere combination of fortuitous actions. It was susceptible of a positive classification in which each group would be the embodiment of a distinctive idea. For the present condition of science, however, the subject was too broad, and could not be fully and clearly understood. All that he (the speaker) had succeeded in doing, after many years' investigation, was to examine a single group and glean therefrom a mere glimmer of light, which, he believed, would help investigators hereafter in forming a correct and comprehensive scheme of classification.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Prof. AGASSIZ, a letter from Prof. GOULD, of Harvard University, was read by Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College. The letter was as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Will you have the goodness to present to the National Academy two memoirs, the MS. of which I will transmit to you if you think best, but which, consisting chiefly of figures, would possess but little value in their oral presentation. They are "Observations in 1866-7 of Right Ascensions of Stars, Observed by D'AZELET in 1783-5;" and "Determination of the Proper Motions of Stars, First Observed by J. LEPANTE D'AZELET."

The first of these memoirs contains the observations and reduction to the mean equinox of 1866, of the right ascensions of between 180 and 190 stars observed by D'AZELET but not since carefully determined by any astronomer. The means for determining declinations not being at my disposal, the memoir contains no information concerning this coordinate, but the non-existence of any strongly marked proper motion in right ascension renders the case of a large motion in declination among these stars highly improbable. There are upon an average three determinations of each star's right ascension, and the probable error of the result is quite as small as could be expected.

The second memoir contains an investigation of the proper motion of all those stars, about ——— in number, for which D'AZELET affords the earliest observation on record. These proper motions are derived by collecting the observations of different astronomers, reducing them to a common equinoctial point, and from their total deducing the most probable value. The observations given in the last-named memoir are of course employed in this one, and were indeed instituted for the purpose.

One hundred and forty-eight stars have been found to be affected with a proper motion amounting to as much as 0'.01 in right ascension or 0''.06 in declination annually, the largest proper motions now first determined being 0'.052 and 0''.61. Eight hundred and five stars have been proved to possess an annual motion less than 0''.01 in right ascension and less than 0'.05 in declination. The remainder of the stars investigated, about 450 in number, belong to neither of these classes, being certainly without a strongly marked proper motion, but not sufficiently often observed to make it certain whether the small existing discordances are due to the star or to the observers. Very truly, yours,

B. A. GOULD.

Dr. WALCOTT GIBBS, Home Secretary National Academy Sciences.

This concluded the lectures for the day, and the Academy adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, after accepting invitations to visit COLT's Armory, the Historical Library, the Athenæum, and to spend this evening at the residence of Hon. HENRY BARNARD, United States Commissioner of Education.

The following is a complete list of the titles of the papers which the Academy will consider at its present session:

By Prof. LOUIS RUDOLPH AGASSIZ—Protest against Modern Nomenclature Zoölogy; Homocercy and Hetrocercy; The Significance of Classes in the Animal Kingdom; The Structural Character of the Selachians; Sterility among Skates; The Fifth Pair of Nerves and the Organ of Hearing in Skates; Periodic Ovulation in Sharks and Skates; The Circulation of Blood in Salachians; Parasitic Crustacea in the Gills of Sharks; Embryology and Affinities of Cyclopteras.

By Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS—New Processes in Analytical Chemistry; Certain points in the Theory of Atomicities; Spectroscopic Notices; The Determination of Wave Lengths by the Method of Comparison.

By Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE—Algebras; The Limitations and Conditions of Associative Linear Algebra; Single, Double, Triple Linear Associative Algebras; Quadruple Linear Associative Algebras.

By Prof. O. M. ROOD—The Duration of the Electric Discharge.

By Gen. J. G. BARNARD—The Precision of the Equinoxes and Nutation as Resulting from the Theory of the Gyroscope, with Remarks Explanatory of the Deviation of Rifled Projectiles.

By President T. HILL, of Harvard University—Notes on a Problem in Curvature.

By Prof. B. A. GOULD—Observations in 1866-7 of Right Ascensions of Stars Observed by D'AZELET in 1783-5; Determination of the Proper Motions of Stars First Observed by J. LEPAUTE D'AZELET.

As most of these are subjects which are treated in the most technical manner by their expounders, and are illustrated by algebraic and other scientific drawings on the blackboard, it is almost impossible to reduce to common language and bring within the scope of the popular understanding the substance of these scientific discourses. The speakers do not address their words to the million, but to the fifty members of the Academy, all of whom are reputed masters of the scientific situation.

Steamboat Collision on the St. Lawrence.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Canadian propeller *Magnet*, bound from Toronto to Montreal with a cargo of flour and wheat, and the steamer *Bay State*, of the American Express line, bound from Ogdensburgh to Oswego, collided last night in the St. Lawrence River, about seven miles below Kingston, and the former sunk in ten minutes.

The *Bay State* was slightly damaged, and arrived here on time this morning.

The disaster was caused by the propeller having attempted to cross the bows of the other steamer.

No lives were lost.

Disaster at Sea.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The British brig *Elana*, Capt. MOSES, arrived yesterday from Carbarien, bringing the crew of the schooner *Emily*, GIFFORD, from New-York, for Boston, which was run down by the steamship *Malta*, for Liverpool, and left in a sinking condition. The steamer took off the crew of the sinking vessel and transferred them to the *Elana*.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Another Japanese Port Opened to Commerce.

The Cholera on the Increase in Italy.

The Representation of Minorities in the British Parliament.

JAPAN.

The Port of Tamanga Opened to Foreign Commerce.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Further advices from China state that the Port of Tamanga, in Japan, had been designated by the Japanese Government for the use of foreigners, and had been thrown open to the commerce of all nations in accordance with the agreement made with the foreign representatives of Osaca.

ITALY.

The Cholera on the Increase.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy do not improve. They represent that the epidemic is spreading and is attended with unusual fatality.

HUNGARY.

The Revenue Returns to the Austrian Treasury.

PESTH, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire will be the same as it was before she constituted a separate Kingdom.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

Consols are firmer and quoted at 94⅞ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are weak at....74¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....78
Erie Railway Shares.....46
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—2 P. M.

Consols have declined 1-16 and are now at 94 13-16 for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined ⅛ and the quotation now is 74.

Illinois Central Railway Shares..... 78
Erie Railway Shares..... 46
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds. 21¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

Consols closed strong at 94⅞, for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....74
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....78
Erie Railway Shares.....45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

United States Bonds closed steady at 71¾, for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

Cotton is firmer and more active; estimated sales to day 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands..... .....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—13s. 8d. for White California. Corn, 38s. 9d. for new. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 1d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s. 9d. Beef, 136s. 6d. Lard, 49s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Petroleum, spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

Advices received from Foo Chow Foo state that 24,000,000 pounds of the new crop of tea have been sold.

Petroleum closed at 43f. at Antwerp last evening for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 14—2 P. M.

Cotton continues to rule quite firm, but is not so active as at the opening. The sales to-day will not amount to over 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market, Cheese has declined to 51s. 9d. The quotations for Beef, Pork, Bacon and Lard are the same as at noon.

No change has taken place in the Produce market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—2 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market closed firm, with an advance of ⅛d. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d
Middling Orleans.....11¼d

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed generally unchanged from the opening quotations. Corn, 38s. 9d. Wheat, 13s. 8d. Barley, 5s. Oats, and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese dull at 51s 9d. for American. Beef 136s. 6d., and Pork 75s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Lard and Bacon unchanged.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 7s. 6d.; Medium do., 13s.; Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Petroleum—Spirits 8½d., and Standard white 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

Sugar and Iron steady at previous quotations. No change in Oils and Linseeds is reported.

The Weather.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 14—2 P. M.

The weather here is very hot.

MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

Intelligence has been received here that the ship *Joseph Holmes*, Capt. CROCKER, which sailed from Calcutta on the 3d of May last, for Boston, has put into Mauritius leaking.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Noon.

United States frigate *Minnesota* has arrived at Plymouth. All on board of her are well.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *City of London*, with advices to July 31, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Her advices are mainly anticipated.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool, Aug. 3, *via* Queenstown, Aug. 4, reached Boston yesterday, too late for her mails to reach us in season for this morning's paper.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, from Bremen *via* Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debate on the Representation of Minorities.

From the London Times, July 31.

The House of Lords has, by a single vote, covered many errors, and justified the opinions of its warmest admirers. The proposal of Lord CAIRNS for the Representation of Minorities in constituencies returning three members, was carried last night by a majority of 91. Such a triumph of reason and truth may well startle us, accustomed as we have been during this session to the rapid growth of convictions. The supposed crotchet of yesterday has become a fact. Received, at first, by all sections of the political world with the judicious caution which befits Englishmen trained in the school of practical life, the idea of modifying our electoral machinery so as to secure three-membered constituencies the proportionate representation of both the great divisions of party has made its way by its inherent justice. The verdict of the Lords has been decisive, but we do not believe that it in any degree outstrips the independent opinion of the House of Commons, still less that it is at variance with the deliberate judgment of the country. It has been everywhere confessed that the adoption in one form or another of the principle of cumulative voting was essential to maintain the character of our institutions, and that through it, and through it alone, could the redistribution of electoral power, which all prescient statesmen recognise as inevitable, be reconciled with the preservation of our representative Government.

The arguments on behalf of the proposal advanced by Lord CAIRNS were overwhelming. One and all of the speakers saw in the proposed Representation of Minorities a suggestion consonant with the strictest principles of justice and equity, and therefore to be depended upon as stable when artificial securities must prove worthless, and which would, at the same time, secure, throughout all extensions of democratic reform, their proper share in the government of the country to the power, the wealth, the intellect, and the education of the nation. It is not the least admirable characteristic of the debate that this essential justification of the amendment moved by Lord CAIRNS was apprehended by all who urged its adoption. It might have been supposed that some incidental and trifling advantage would have been thrust into prominence, and, perhaps, acknowledged by a speaker here and there as the supreme motive which induced him to support the proposal. Nothing of the kind was said. The detailed operation of the scheme was, indeed, amply explained, so that it was evident the majority had not lightly taken up an amendment they had not examined, but no one suffered details to obscure the main recommendations of the plan. The whole debate was of a character to sustain the high reputation of the House of Lords.

Lord CAIRNS analyzed the effect of his proposal on the composition of Parliament, on the legislative character of the members representing the three-membered constituencies, and on the constituencies themselves. It is only necessary to remember that the House of Commons counsels and deliberates, as well as votes, to see how necessary it is to the due performance of its functions that it should contain members representing all sections of the community. The power of decision can never be endangered by the proportionate representation of minorities, but the deliberate formation of opinion is exposed to great hazard if the moderating influences of dissenting minorities be excluded. Parliament itself must be improved by the addition of such men as will be chosen by the wealthy and intelligent merchants and manufacturers who are now unrepresented in the largest towns, and of the members who will be returned by the Liberal minorities of counties. The effect of adopting Lord CAIRN's amendment on the members for three-membered constituencies must be equally beneficial, and its consequences on the constituencies themselves will prove of transcendant importance. The voters who are now hopelessly outvoted, and whose political energies become feeble by disuse, will start into fresh vitality. Enfranchised in deed, and not merely in name, they will be animated by the consciousness of power. They will be brought into direct relation with the Legislature.

FRANCE.

Rumors of War—Their Truth Officially Denied.

From le Moniteur Officiel, July 29.

Various organs of the French and foreign Press publish as well founded, statements which are of a nature to carry doubt and disquietude into the operations of commerce and industry. Our international relations, it is persistently alleged, are strained, and justify the presentiment of a war, more or less close at hand. To give an appearance of probability to these assertions, the formation of two new corps on our eastern frontier is announced; preparations are said to be actively going on in the War Department, and it is also said that the effective of the army is maintained at the strength which it had attained toward the end of April last. Those rumors are totally destitute of foundation. They can only be produced and propagated by hostile passions, interested speculations, and a highly lamentable credulity. The truth is this—there is no diplomatic question before the Emperors' Government of a nature to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with the various Powers. The Cabinet of Florence has taken the most energetic measures to protect the Pontifical frontier against every attempt, and the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, will be resolutely executed. No new camp is to be established either in the interior or on the frontiers of the Empire. The soldiers belonging to the classes of 1860 and '61 have been dismissed to their homes since the 1st of June. The active army comprises at the present moment only the four contingents belonging to the classes of 1862, '63, '64 and '65. That of 1866 will be incorporated toward the close of August, but the intention of the Government is to dismiss the men of 1862 at the same period. From the 1st of September, therefore, the active army will comprise only the contingents of four classes out of seven. The effective of horses has been sensibly increased in consequence of purchases made in April, but the Minister of War has decided that eight or ten thousand of them shall be placed in the hands of agriculturists, and that measure is in course of execution. The Government feels confident that these precise declarations will dissipate the doubts which have taken possession of the public mind.

Gen. Dix on Mexican Affairs.

From la Liberté, July 30.

It is said that in a conversation between Gen. DIX, the United States Minister in Paris, and one of his diplomatic friends, the Minister remarked that the United States would pay but little heed to the suggestion indirectly made by France that the Government should seize upon Mexico. Gen. DIX is supposed to have added: "When the American Government thinks of such a thing, it will not ask France whether she will authorize us to act thus or not. But the time is not yet at hand. Why should we use force to annex a State that sooner or later will be compelled to implore us to be admitted into the Union?"

ITALY.

Proclamation of the National Insurrection Committees.

ROMANS! The general desire, the wish of all those who love honor and their country is to be realized. No more dissension, no more divisions. All the friends of the Liberal Party, notwithstanding their political creeds, have joined hands; they have united their strength to overthrow and forever the little remainder of the Papal temporal power and to give Rome to Italy.

The National Roman Committee and the Centre of Insurrection are transformed into a National Roman Commission, which will lead affairs. Let us rejoice in such concord, and let us strengthen it with unity of faith, discipline, purpose and sacrifices. The Roman fasces is now found; let us never break it asunder, and it will soon give us the victory.

ROMANS! The respectable citizens who represent the National Roman Commission are worthy of their high mission, but they could do nothing without your cooperation. In good faith second them and the undertaking will be crowned with success. If we are all of one sentiment, soon twenty-five millions of Italian brothers will hail Rome as the capital of Italy.

IL COMITATO NAZIONALE ROMANO.
IL CENTRO D'INSURREZIONE.

ROME, July 13, 1867.

Convention of the Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League in Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League held two harmonious and enthusiastic sessions here to-day. There was a very full attendance, and several speeches were delivered—one by the President, WM. NESBIT; another by the Chaplain, JOSEPH R. NELSON—expressing joy at the progress made by the League in its educational efforts, and promising the day was not far distant when negroes would vote in Pennsylvania.

Capt. E. H. RAUCH, a white soldier of DICK COULTER's Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, spoke at length. Pennsylvania was no longer a slave-hunting ground, thanks to THADDEUS STEVENS. [The mention of Mr. STEVENS' name drew forth unbounded applause.] He promised that soon the right of franchise must be vested in the negro.

In the afternoon a series of resolutions were passed thanking the Legislature for the bill granting negroes the right to ride in public conveyances; thanking Congress for its protection; congratulating the country on the Republican victory in Tennessee; counselling the negroes of the South to stand by the Republicans, who are the only hope here and there; and appointing a Committee to visit Congress and press the extension of the Franchise Bill to every State in the Union.

Much unimportant business was transacted. A letter from an Irish attorney of Schuylkill County was read, promising his hearty support of the efforts for negro suffrage in Pennsylvania.

The Convention will remain in session to-morrow. A mass meeting of negroes will be held this evening.

Base Ball Matters—The World's Tournament at Detroit, Mich.—Match Game at Northampton, Mass.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The World's Base Ball Tournament is proving to be a great success, and many of the best clubs in the country are present. The principal attraction for to-morrow will be a match between the champion clubs of Canada and Pennsylvania. The playing to-day was all done by the State clubs. The attendance was very large.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The match game of base ball at Northampton to-day, between the Hasty Club of Florence, and the Union Club of Leeminster, N. Y., was won by the latter, the score standing 37 to 9.

THE TURF.

The National Horse Fair in Buffalo—Dexter Terots Against Time.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

There was a very large and fashionable assemblage at the Horse Fair this afternoon to witness the trotting of *Dexter* against time. About 6,000 persons were inside the track, among whom was a fair sprinkling of ladies belonging to our best society. The sky was bright and clear, and a fine breeze made the day comfortable and the scene enjoyable.

The first trot was the continuation of the 2:30 race which was yesterday interrupted by the darkness. At 2:30 P. M. *McClellan*, *May Queen* and *Mellon* started. *May Queen* took the first heat in 2:30½, and *Mellon* the second and third heats in 2:33 and 2:32.

The excitement was now at fever heat to see *Dexter* trot. As the noble animal came to the stand he was greeted with deafening cheers. DAN MACE rode a mare to push *Dexter*.

On the first trial *Dexter* made the quarter mile in 33 seconds, the half mile in 1 minute 10 seconds, and the mile in 2 minutes 20½ seconds.

On the second trial he made the quarter in 33 1-5 seconds, the half in 1 minute 7 seconds, and the mile in 2 minutes 17¼ seconds.

When the announcement of the result was made, three tremendous cheers were given for *Dexter* and his owner.

The time is the best ever made in harness by 1¾ seconds.

Dexter was sold this afternoon to ROBERT BONNER for $30,000, and is to be delivered to the purchaser after the Chicago races, when he will be retired from the turf, unless he should be occasionally exhibited at the Buffalo Fa'rs.

The following dispatch of Mr. BONNER announces the purchase of the horse:

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1867.

"I saw Niagara Falls this morning for the first time, and came down here this afternoon to see the other great wonder, *Dexter*, trot, when he beat the world, having trotted in the unprecedented time of 2:17¼. You know I like to secure all the best things, and as I could not buy the Falls, I did the next best thing, and bought *Dexter*. He will go to my stable next month."

The gray gelding *Mellon* was sold some time since to a Detroit lady for $8,000 in gold, on condition that he should make 2:32 this season. He made the time to-day, and is considered sold.

In the 2:40 race to-day, for premiums amounting to $4,100, twelve horses entered, eight started. MACE's gray gelding took the two first heats in 2:35½ and 2:37½. *Dutchman* won the third heat in 2:34½, *Cuyhaya* made the fourth heat in 2:36¼, *Dutchman* the fifth in 2:35 and the sixth in 2:34½.

To-morrow there will be a splendid race for premiums to the amount of $2,500. Ten horses entered, among whom are *Butler*, *Silas Rich*, *Black Maria*, *Fearless*, *Ethan*, and *Honest Allen*.

Political Meeting at Fortress Monroe—Address of Gov. Peirpoint.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12.

Gov. PEIRPOINT addressed a large meeting of whites and blacks at Norfolk on the night of the 10th inst. He urged the necessity of the unity of the whites and blacks in the work of reconstruction as commenced by Congress. He said there was to be a new government in Virginia. Its principles will be equal rights before the law for all men, and in the advantage of education, and those skeptics standing in the way of Republicanism would be crushed by the car of progress. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Gov. PEIRPOINT was followed by Dr. BAYORE, (colored,) one of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, who urged his colored hearers to adopt habits of industry and frugality.

Gov. PEIRPOINT left Norfolk this morning for Suffolk, where he will repeat his address.

Arrived at Norfolk, schooners *Lilly Walford* and *Mary Augusta*, from Baltimore; *Magnolia*, from Rockwell, N. Y.; steamer *George Appald*, from Boston.

The pilot-boat reports having boarded to-day the brig *Leander* (before reported by telegraph) in the Chesapeake Bay. She was from Baltimore, in ballast, bound to Nassau. Had fine weather till the 30th ult., in lat. 24° 15' N., lon. 71° 18' W., in when, at 3 P. M., she was caught in an E. S. E. gale, and was thrown on her beam ends, and her foremast had to be cut away to save the vessel.

The pilot also reports the ship *Bremmerhaven*, from Bremen; the schooner *Mary Kelly*, from St. Johns, and schooner *Renshaw*, from Charleston for Baltimore.

Lads Drowned at Waldoboro, Maine.

WALDOBORO, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, WILDER and WILLIE HALL, sons of AMBROSE HALL of this town, aged 12 and 8 years, and SERETT CREAMER, aged 16, were drowned in Kabes' Pond. They attempted to cross the pond in a boat, and capsized. The bodies were recovered, and little WILLIE was found standing on his feet clutching the grass with his hands.

An American Ship Burned at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The ship *Nellie Fogarty*, from New-York for San Francisco, was burned at sea July 1. The crew were saved and landed at Pernambuco previous to July 13. No further particulars have been received.

Movements of Ex-Secretary Stanton.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, arrived in this city this morning. He is stopping at the Continental Hotel. He leaves to-morrow for the White Mountains.

Recovery of the Body of Postmaster Gilmore of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The body of Col. D. A. GILMORE, late Postmaster of this city, was found in the lake this morning at the foot of Harrison-street. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Six hundred and forty-four persons were registered to-day, of whom 162 were whites, and 482 negroes.

Admiral Tegethoff in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Admiral TEGETHOFF arrived in this city last evening. He will await here the orders of the Austrian Government.

Sailing of the China.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *China* sailed this morning for Liverpool, *via* Halifax and Queenstown, taking sixty-one passengers and $30,000 in specie.

Card from Mr. Bradley Relative to His Altercation with Judge Fisher.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I have hitherto forborne to take any notice of the various misrepresentations which have been industriously circulated in the public prints in regard to my altercation with Judge FISHER on the 3d of July last, and would still forbear if I consulted my own will and judgment only. In yielding to the wishes of others, I shall make a very brief statement. In the course of that altercation Judge FISHER said he was then sick, but I knew where to find him or words to that effect; and he held himself responsible in every form for what he said or did. We were then engaged in a trial involving a man's life, and I told him I would wait. After he had given me this plain intimation, he applied to me the most offensive and opprobrious epithets. I waited till that trial was over, and he had recovered his health, when I delivered to him on Saturday last a note, of which the following is a true copy:

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1867.

Hon. George P. Fisher:

SIR: In the altercation which occurred between us, when you returned to the court-room after the adjournment on the 2d of July last, you observed that you were then sick, and were pleased to add, "You know where to find me, and I hold myself responsible in every form for whatever I say or do," or words to that effect, after which you applied to me the most opprobrious epithets. There is but one interpretation of such an intimation received among gentlemen.

I told you I could wait, and I am gratified to find you have recovered, and that the trial of the then pending case being now closed, we are both at liberty.

That no time may be unnecessarily lost, I beg you will let me know, as soon as you conveniently can, when it will suit you to meet me out of this District, that we may arrange to our mutual satisfaction, the points of difference between us, without incurring the risk and odium which might accompany any controversy here or in public.

With the same view, I take the liberty to hand you this note in person.

And am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOS. H. BRADLEY.

Since then I have not heard from him, and now feel myself at liberty to make it public. I have only further to add that the alteration to which he refers, in his judgment expelling me from the Bar, did not take place until after the Court had adjourned; he had left the Court-room, and, as I believe, the Court-house, when he returned, and we met casually. Of this fact I have indisputable proof. Nor did I offer him any insult or indignity in approaching him; nor did he make any explanation, or offer any, or say that he did not intend to insult me; nor did I threaten, or even think of offering him any personal indignity or chastisement. He complained of being sick, and no man who knows me will believe that I would have touched him. I believe he was sick, for he challenged me to go out and fight him, and repeated it. He certainly would not have done so if he had been well. He seems to have acted under a strong delusion or misapprehension of the facts, and still labors under it. The Bar having, without my knowledge and against my will, taken charge of the investigation of the facts, I shall await their report before I present my statement to the public, or the proofs by which it can be supported. In the meanwhile I know my friends will take my word for it that I have neither said nor done anything which I have to regret, and I request those who do not know me to suspend their judgment until the facts are known. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CRUEL SWINDLE.—Mrs. HAMILTON, a seamstress, residing at No. 118 East Twenty-seventh-street, sent her son CHARLES, 8 years of age, to the store of E. W. SPAULDING, No. 497 Third-avenue, with a bundle of shirts valued at $50, which she had just completed. The boy was met by a stranger, who asked him to run on an errand for him. CHARLES consented, and accompanied the man to the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, where he received a model of No. 8 Truck, M. F. D. The man then told the boy to run to the house of Engine Company No. 6, which he said was near by, and offered to hold the shirts until his return. After wandering about the neighborhood in the vain endeavor to find the engine-house, the poor little fellow returned and discovered that his unknown employer had disappeared with the shirts. The mother is in sore distress at the loss, as the amount is too large for her slender means.

FIRE IN BETHUNE-STREET.—A fire occurred yesterday morning at 3 o'clock in the cooper shop attached to the Empire Plaster Mills, of which GUSTAVE ISAACS is the owner. The flames extended to the main building, a four-story brick structure, in rear of Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Bethune-street, resulting in considerable damage. The loss on premises is estimated at $6,000, and a similar amount in stock and machinery. Insured as follows: Fireman's, Bowery and Commonwealth, $3,000 each; People's and Firemen's Fund, $2,400 each; and the Irving for $1,500. The rear of No. 19 Bethune-street, occupied by P. C. BERGET, was slightly damaged; loss, $200; insured for $800 in the Niagara. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

MERCANTILE TOWING ASSOCIATION.—The association of owners and Captains of towboats, organized for the purpose of protesting against, and, if possible, securing the repeal of the law compelling them to employ pilots in coming through Hell Gate, met last evening at the Washington Hotel and elected the following permanent officers: L. BOYER, President; A. V. SUMNER, Vice-President; A. C. NICKERSON, Treasurer; A. R. BERRY, Secretary. It was announced that several more Captains of tugboats had been arrested during the past week and held to bail. The association adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—Some experiments were made at Long Branch, a day or two ago, with a new life-saving apparatus, consisting of a mattress filled with cork, capable of being used on an ordinary bed, and of maintaining in the water the weight of one or two persons. Several persons jumped into the water, each provided with one of these mattresses, and reached shore by paddling with their hands. The invention, which is called Golding's life-saving mattress, appears to be worthy of notice. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be of much use in a rough sea.

FATAL TRUCK ACCIDENT.—Capt. MILLEVILLE OLIPHANT, of the brig *Mischief*, was accidentally run over by a truck on the 1st inst., as he was crossing from Bowling Green to the Washington Hotel, while dodging an omnibus. The first and second toes of his left foot were fractured and crushed so severely that the patient died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from asthemia. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Virginia and 50 years of age.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of MICHAEL KILLEEN, a native of Ireland, and 00 years of age, who died from a dislocation of the dorsal vertebræ, and fracture of both legs, the result of a fall into an excavation at the corner of First-avenue and Forty-second-street on the night of the 10th inst. As the evidence showed that guards had not been properly put up by the contractor, JOHN VOORHIES, the jury censured him for such neglect.

THE FIRST UNION COOPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The members of the above Society met last evening, at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, for the purpose of paying in their sixth subscription, and at the close of the evening the sum amounted to $779 10, including $74 50 for member's subscription. The total sum in bank is now $3,298 95. The Second Coöoperative Building Society will hold a meeting at the above rooms, on Friday evening. All working men are cordially invited.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of an unknown woman, about 25 years of age, were found yesterday floating in the East River, near Pier No. 18. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER intends holding an inquest to-day. The deceased was neatly dressed, and in the dress pocket were found an embroidered handkerchief, a pawnticket for a ring, a pair of earrings and a plain gold ring marked "A. W."

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK MESSENGER.—Yesterday morning as a messenger from one of the Wall-street banking-houses was passing through Pine-street, with a bag of gold upon his shoulder, some thief cut a hole in the bag and ran off, leaving his confederate to gather up the scattered coin. The first thief was captured by the aid of an appie merchant, and the gold was recovered by the assistance of those who witnessed the trick.

DROWNED BOY.—The remains of JOHN ANDREW HAYES, aged 15, were found yesterday morning in the East River, near Thirty-fifth-street. The boy was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. The boy's parents reside at No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant, four weeks old, was found yesterday by Officer CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precint, under the stoop of No. 23 East Twenty-sixth-street. The child was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A German named LEWIS P. DOLEMAN, aged thirty-three years, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Rev. Mr. BROWN, of East New-York, who charges him with obtaining money by false representations. It appears that he obtained $1 from Mr. T. N. BROWN on representing that his wife was in the Lunatic Asylum, and that he desired to get her out. It is also charged that he attempted to get money from other parties on false pretences. The following letters were found in his possession:

The bearer is a returned soldier who has been wounded and a prisoner. He is a worthy man, a communicant in the Episcopal Church. He desires to raise $75 to procure an operation on a wounded limb. He only lacks a few dollars of the amount. I recommend him as worthy of help.

Rev. A. W. CORNELL, Jamaica.

AUG. 23, 1867.

The bearer of this, ERNEST MARX, is a returned soldier, who has been wounded and a prisoner. He is a worthy man, a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. He desires to raise the amount of $35 to obtain a caveat for an invention called by him "Medical and Surgical Elevator." I recommend him as worthy of help.

JOHN WERMOEDI,
Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church,
Newtown, L. I.

DEC. 15, 1866.

The accused was brought to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, and held to await examination on the charge made against him.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE SCHUTZEN CORPS.—The two days' festival of the Eastern District Schutzen Corps, at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, was brought to a pleasant termination last evening. Mr. HENRY KARTEMEYER, of North Second-street, was declared King of the Eastern District Schutzen Corps, and Mr. HENRY EHLERS of the Western. The former gentleman was crowned amid the acclamations of assembled thousands. Miss EMMA GOEBEL was selected to deliver an address to His Majesty, and the young ladies of St. Paul's Lutheran Church assisted at the coronation, singing the song "Liberty forever." Capt. DIERCKS and others delivered brief addresses. Prizes, valued at from $5 to $50, were then distributed among the successful marksmen.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in the hat factory of JOSEPH GLAW, in Flushing-avenue, near Graham-street, causing damage to the amount of $2,000, on which there was no insurance. The proprietor, Mr. GLAW, was considerably injured by the flames. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Mr. B. F. SICK, residing at No. 263 Grand-street, E. D., reports that his house was robbed on Tuesday night of $9 in silver coin, $215 in Treasury notes, and jewelry valued at $50. An arrest on suspicion has been made.

Notice to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company's Sewing-Machines were awarded a Gold Medal by the International Jury of the Paris Exposition of 1867, for the best Sewing-machines exhibited; but some of our distanced competitors at the Exposition do not take their defeat kindly, and the *absurdity, as well as falsity*, of their assertion, "*That Elias Howe, Jr., received the Gold Medal for being the original inventor merely*," is at once evident, when we recollect that managers of fairs do not give valuable medals for inventions, *but for articles exhibited*. The Howe Sewing-machines were on exhibition at Paris, (and not Elias Howe, Jr.,) *and there* were what gave us the highest honors of the Exposition.

"The Jury on Sewing-machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. Howe was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the Sewing-machine, but that he carried off the prize as a manufacturer as well and to him was awarded accordingly the first of the only two Gold Medals assigned to this class."

We wish nothing but what rightfully belongs to us, and that we mean to have.

The public has no idea of the unfair means which have been used in Paris by the representatives of some of the rival companies to *defraud* us of our fairly earned honors on the merits of our Sewing-machines, of which we put on exhibition quite a number to compete with the rest of the world for the great prize.

Our President, Elias Howe, Jr., was not entered for competition, but the Sewing-machines which we manufacture were.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treasurer,
No. 699 Broadway.

The other was given to a French machine.—Advertisement.

Pro Bono Publico.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1867.

Official Report *of the full Board* of the Imperial Commission of the Paris Exposition of 1867, on Sewing Machines (and not of one member of the International Jury.)

LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treas.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867.
IMPERIAL COMMISSION,
London, July 1, 1867.

JURORS AWARD.

Gold Medal, being the Highest Award for Sewing-Machines.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of advising you of this Award, as per lists just received from the Imperial Commission. Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) J. M. JOHNSON & SONS,
Sole Commissionnaires.

PRINCIPAL SEWING-MACHINES, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, &c.

Coöperateurs, Elias Howe, Jr., Promoteur de la Machine a coudre, Elias Howe, Jr. Fabricante de Machine a coudre exposans. — WHEELER & WILSON. Machine a coudre a faire les boutonnieres.

TRANSLATION. — TRANSLATION.

Coöperators, Elias Howe, Jr. Promoters and Advancers of Sewing-Machine. Manufacturers of Sewing-Machines, Exhibitor. — Sewing-Machines to make button holes.

SECOND PRIZES, SILVER MEDALS, there were given nine.

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE COMPANY. Machines a coudre a faire les boutonnieres. (*Sewing-Machines for making Button holes.*) — J. HUGAND. Machines a Broder a Soutacher. (*Machines for Embroidering or Braiding.*)

And seven Sewing-Machines in the order named: Thomas, Cosgnard, Wanzer, Wood, Florence, Barbere & Caussade, Catlebaut.

THIRD PRIZES, BRONZE MEDALS, sixteen.

Simpson, Newton Wilson, and fourteen others.

FOURTH PRIZES, or Honorable Mentions, twelve.

The Empire and Alexandra Companies, and ten others.—*Advertisement.*

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this metal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

"Je certifie que la première médaille en or pour les pianos Américains a été donnée à l'unanimité à Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Classe 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President: MELINET.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT."

TRANSLATION.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER. } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at our WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, now numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, First premiums, 1855, No. 343 Broadway. Crystal feed; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SE

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Action on the Proposed Reduction of Salaries in the Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held yesterday, all being present, President SHALER in the chair.

After the usual amount of routine business had been transacted the special order of the last meeting was called up, it being a resolution by Mr. ABBE to rescind the resolution adopted by the Board July 17, providing for the appointment of acting firemen at a salary of $700 per annum.

Mr. ABBE moved the adoption of the resolution of recision, and addressed the Board substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. ABBE.

"It is with great reluctance which nothing but an imperative sense of duty could overcome, that I ask the Board to reconsider and reverse its action in which I to a certain extent concurred, respecting a reduction of the pay of the firemen hereafter to be appointed, from $1,000 to $700 per annum. Yielding to the laudable impulse of the Board, to retrench its expenses and reduce the cost of the Department to the tax-paying public, I acquiesced in the adoption of the resolution. Yet I did so rather as a choice of evils between $500 and $700, than from a conviction that there should be any reduction at all. In fact, at the time I was impressed with the impolicy of any reduction, and subsequent reflection has confirmed and intensified that impression into a conviction which has compelled me to introduce this resolution of recision, for which I most earnestly invoke your careful consideration. In the first place it is conceded by the Board in the statement of the Committee on the subject, setting forth the reasons and grounds of the proposed reduction, that the action of the Legislature last Winter in increasing the pay of firemen to $1,000 per annum, was in accordance with the general advance in the price of labor keeping pace with the increased expense of living. It seems to me that this admission is not only a justification of the action of the Legislature in directing the increase of pay, but an unanswerable argument against reducing it, even if we were authorized to set aside the peremptory mandate of the law-making power in this particular. The central and controlling idea of the Legislature in creating our Board was to establish a Paid Fire Department, to take the place of the volunteer firemen, whose great incentives to engage in the laborious and hazardous service of preventing and extinguishing fires, were to increase the facilities of the plunderers and mobocrats to organize into companies and brigades of crime. It is undeniable that the volunteer system supplied not only the pretext, but also, to a large extent, the means, the material aid, for concentrating and organizing the criminal classes of the City, under the sanction of law and usage, for their raids of pillage and plunder upon society. The engine-house was to them an entrenched camp, wherein they could plan crime in safety, and seek immunity from its perpetration. This fearful feature of the volunteer system excited the citizens with alarm and terror, it filled the State with apprehensions and dread, and, in obedience to that feeling, the Legislature abolished the Volunteer Department altogether, and established the Paid Fire Department, and, as I have said, the controlling index in creating our department was to do away with every semblance of the volunteer system, every feature that would authorize, in the slightest degree, or give ground for a toleration of the license and immunity for the men who might voluntarily render public service without pay, in protecting the property and lives of citizens and strangers from fire. To that end the services of paid, not half paid, firemen were provided for, and we are directed to look to it that the letter of the law is executed in this particular. It is our duty to inquire what was the legislative intention in directing this increase of pay. And I ask you was it not to attract to the ranks of the force a superior class of men? Was it not a recognition of the importance and dignity of the service they are called upon to perform? And was it not in the nature of a mandate to us to employ none but the worthiest and best men in the service of the Department? The was undoubtedly the purpose of the Legislature in directing the increase of the pay, and it is our duty to accept the legislative intention and administer our Department in conformity with it.

It should be borne in mind that the property under our protection is upward of one thousand millions of dollars, and that in a certain sense we are the insurers and custodians of it. I feel the responsibility of this great trust, and no duty that I am called upon to exercise in connection with it affects me so seriously as the appointment of a single fireman, not only with reference to the physical control he may exercise over the ravages of a conflagration, but because we place him in a position where with impunity he may be the torch-bearer smuggled into our force that will light an hundred fires and shield the pillage of our citizens. In the appointment of our firemen, more than any other branch of our duties, are we called upon to exercise our greatest discretion and our most mature judgment. In the selection of a fireman our first question is: Is he honest? What reputable citizens will vouch for his character? Is he recommended by an honorable discharge from the kindred service of the army or navy? Was he among the honored exceptions of the old Volunteer Department? Has he strength in his hands and agility in his feet? Will a reputable surgeon certify "that he is sound in limb and body, of a robust constitution, good eyesight and hearing, and physically qualified to perform the duties and withstand the exposure of a fireman's pursuit?" With us these qualifications, physical and moral, are indispensable, and in demanding them the Legislature comprehended and provided for the pay of our firemen. The Legislature said to us, in substance, in fixing the present salary, seek out from the "worthiest, bravest and best a body of honorable and faithful men as your fire soldiers; let the service suffer no decline from the want of a peculiary incentive to engage in it." For my part, I do not feel authorized to lower or do any act, or adopt any policy that will diminish or tend to diminish the character of the service, or render it less desirable as a pursuit. The reduction of firemen's salaries will, in my judgment, have that tendency. It will have the effect to repel a class of men who would be willing to permanently connect themselves with the force as a pursuit for life, and attract and supply in their places those only who are temporarily wanting employment and are driven by their necessities to accept service in the ranks for the time being, until more congenial and lucrative employment is offered them. The efficiency of the Department depends largely upon the permanency of the firemen, whom it should be our duty to create into a body of experienced veterans, trained and disciplined by long service, and whose effectiveness shall not be impaired by adopting into it from time to time raw recruits, who, if qualified to perform the duties of firemen, would only temporarily remain in the service. We are endeavoring to supply by discipline, character, experience and pay, the place of numbers, and to that end have undertaken to do with five hundred firemen the work performed by four thousand under the old system; and, in my judgment, our efforts will succeed or fail in proportion to the encouragement we give to, and the care we exercise over the chosen few to whom is confided the herculean and perilous task of preventing and combating the outbreaks of the fiery elements in this metropolis. This chosen few is the pedestal on which our Department stands, and in proportion as we weaken, neglect or degrade them, and deny their just claims to compensation, we imperil the existence, safety and usefulness of the structure which we are raising. It being admitted by this Board that $1,000 is a just and fair compensation for the yearly service of a fireman, it is no argument in justification of reducing that salary to say that there are numerous applicants standing ready to engage in the service at $700. If it were, to be consistent, a paid Fire Department should be abolished altogether, for it was claimed as the crowning feature and especial merit of the old Department that thousands were eager to engage in the service without pay. The same argument could be applied to each of us around the table, for there are thousands in the City that would eagerly assume our duties without compensation. There is not a position of profit, honor or trust in this City or nation, but that designing men, ambitious of power and influence and the hope of gain, through patronage and peculation, would willingly assume, and waive the salary fixed by law. Again it is urged in justification of the proposed reduction that the burdens of administrating the City Government are oppressing the tax-payer with an onerous and oppressive weight, and that the measure is called for as a measure of relief to them. Who are they that call for retrenchment in this particular? Certainly not the tax-payers, but on the contrary all with whom I have conversed, and I have been diligent in my inquiries in this respect, that have any knowledge of the duties of our firemen, concede that their compensation is little enough. The expenses of this Department are comparatively small considering the vast amount of labor performed, and costs no more to-day, as I am abundantly prepared to show at any time, than did the Volunteer Department, which many citizens have been led to think cost nothing. I undertake to say that no branch of the public service is more economically administered than this, and I court investigation by its bitterest enemies. If retrenchment is demanded in this City, considerations of public safety will induce the reformer to look elsewhere than to this Department to begin his work. He will go on the last or first pleasant day of the month to the City Hall Park where he will find vibrating between the several public offices and the Comptroller's sanctum, from two to three hundred men, each of whom are receiving, yes, many of them double the amount the hard-worked firemen receives, without any consideration being returned in the way of service. Their greatest day's labor occurs on the days mentioned when they are required to receipt for their warrant, and in some cases I understand they even object to that, but send a messenger to collect for them; there, if anywhere, should retrenchment and reform commence, and there is where that ubiquitous individual, the taxpayer, requires it, not here. In this Department, I assert, there is more labor performed, more discipline required, more vigilance exercised, more expense in uniform in proportion to the amount received, than any other service, be it military, naval or civic. Then, with what justice, or upon what plea, can we still further reduce his compensation? This clamor for retrenchment, this demand to deprive the fireman, who snatches his means of existence from the devouring flames as a brand from the burning, of his lawful pay comes from the very officials who have swelled their pay-rolls with sinecure appointees. I cannot listen with patience to the suggestions from the various officers of the City to reduce the pay of our firemen, every man of whom is engaged in the daily performance of arduous, perilous and excessive duties, under regulations that at once combine the stern discipline of the soldier who is constantly under arms to answer the alarms of an ever-impending assault and the confinement of a prisoner within the narrow limits of an engine-house. If salaries are to be reduced, let those officials strike from the pay-rolls of the City the hundreds of useless supernumeraries which are now upon them; let them cut down the salaries of a multitude of useless clerks with which every bureau and department swarms, but let them refrain from making war upon our firemen and upon the Divine precept that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Thus far I have treated this question as one of pure policy, I have assumed that we possessed the power to employ men to act in the capacity of firemen at a remuneration less than that fixed by law. But I do not believe that we have any such right. We are a Board clothed with certain definite powers, and must strictly exercise them and no other and different ones. We are authorized to employ firemen, and only firemen, in our force. The grade or position of acting firemen is unknown to the law, which simply authorizes us to employ in the service a body of men known as firemen, and provides "that the salary of firemen shall be $1,000 per annum until specie payment is resumed." We have no more right to degenerate the force by introducing into it an inferior rank or grade of firemen, than we have to create a grade superior to that of firemen designated in the law. And it is my opinion that any such employment is unlawful and utterly void, and that an injunction would lie to restrain us from making compensation to any class of firemen except those who are known in the law as "firemen," and whose salaries are fixed at $1,000 per annum, and are required by the rules and regulations of this Board to devote their entire time to the service of this Department. If I am correct in this view, we shall render ourselves personally liable if we employ and pay any but the firemen which the statute contemplates. It will be observed that the language of the law is mandatory: "The salary of firemen *shall* be $1,000 per annum *until specie payment is resumed*;" and when I take into consideration the fact that, prior to the passage of this law, the Commissioners had a discretionary power in fixing the salaries, and that an appeal from their decision was taken to the Legislature on this very question; that there it was argued fully before able and intelligent Committees, passed both Houses by an almost unanimous vote, and after encountering the severe scrutiny of the Governor, received his sanction, I feel that the sovereign power of the State has interposed between us and the firemen, and commanded us without evasion or question, to pay them $1,000 per annum. This command is all the more imperative because it comes to us from a Legislature and a Governor, who have uttered it in response to the great labor movement, which, like an ocean wave, is sweeping across the continent, bearing upon its crest our noblest statesmen. The Legislature which authorized this increase of salary to our firemen, it should be borne in mind, passed the Eight-hour Law, and was deeply imbued with the spirit of awarding to labor a proper dignity and a just remuneration. It is the law that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and in obedience to this heaven-born statute, the Legislature has thrown its protecting arm around our firemen, and our noble Governor, as the champion of the labor movement in this State, has sanctioned the embrace. Let us not attempt to loosen it.

Mr. MYERS offered a few remarks to the effect that the resolution should be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ABBE then withdrew his motion for adoption at that gentleman's suggestion, and the resolution was referred.

A Pig Race in the Water.

While the New-York Yacht Squadron was lying recently in New-London harbor, a sport heretofore unconnected with yachting took place, which consisted in the chasing of a greased pig through the water by the expert swimmers of the Club. The conditions of the race were that each yacht should send an expert swimmer, and, their boats being in line, at a signal the pig should be thrown overboard from the boat that had taken an advanced position, every man then swimming for him, the one catching and holding him to be the victor of the race, and owner of the pig. At the word being given, splash went pig, and splash, dash went twenty hardened, exposed and expert swimmers. Squeal and grunt went piggy, and stroke and stroke gave his pursuers, until one more foremost than the rest seized him by the leg and so demoralized him that it was soon decided that he should be the captor. Upon inquiry it proved to be one of the crew of the *Restless*. Protests were entered that the pig was not taken far enough from his position, and that he had not a fair chance to escape, when it was agreed that another trial should take place. It was immediately had, when the same scenes were enacted, this time the captor being one of the crew of the *Addie Voorhees*.

Southern School Books for Southern Children.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8.

It has been announced frequently, within the last few years, that several eminent scholars and *savants*, chiefly professors in the University of Louisiana, were engaged in preparing a series of school-books intended especially for the use of Southern children, from which all sectionalism and partisanship should be excluded, and which should furthermore become models for instruction, both by their style and the information given in them. The geographies of the series have been prepared by Lieut. M. F. MAURY, the greatest of living geographers, whose repute is such that they will, in all probability, be adopted in Europe as the standard for instruction. The arithmetics are by Prof. VENABLE; the English grammars, spellers and readers by Prof. HOLMES; the Latin grammar by Prof. GILDERSLEEVE, and Prof. SCHELE de VERE's French works are already well known. All these are now ready for examination and trial.

Family Affray in New-Jersey—An Aged Man Mortally Wounded.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

About 11:30 o'clock on Monday night a disturbance arose between WILLIAM ROANTREE, his wife, her sister, her step-father, and his wife's mother, the step-father being about seventy years old. They were all living together in one house at New-Market, N. J., and all except the old folks were drunk. ROANTREE, after an unsuccessful attempt to shoot the old man with a revolver gave him several stabs with a knife. One of the wounds is sufficient to be mortal, though it had not yet proved so at 12 o'clock to-day. There appears to have been a general fight among the members of the family. ROANTREE and the women were more or less hurt but not seriously. The former is now in the Middlesex County Jail. The origin of the difficulty has not been ascertained.

Immigration to Virginia—Agents to Visit Europe.

At a meeting of the Virginia Board of Immigration, held at the Capitol, in Richmond, on the 9th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Board appoint Gen. G. TOCHMAN and B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Esq., agents to visit Europe for the purpose of promoting immigration; and that J. D. IMBODEN and ROGER J. PAGE, appointed by the Commissioner and confirmed by the Board, be domestic agents in this State to act in conjunction with the European agents.

2. That in the opinion of the Board the sum of $10,000 will be necessary to pay the expenses of such agencies, and that an appeal be made to the public to subscribe that sum, to be collected by the Commissioner of Immigration, and expended under the direction of the Board in the promotion of immigration; and that the agents above named be associated with the Commissioner of Immigration in procuring said subscriptions.

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Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.
NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS, THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATER METER INVENTORS.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Aug. 12, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to inventors that a series of tests upon water meters, will be conducted at the Croton Pipe Yard on the 16th day of September, 1867. Meter inventors are respectfully invited to attend the trial, and send in their meters as early as possible in order to avoid delays in attachments, &c.
For further information address E. A. FUERTES, Engineer in Charge of Experiments.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 Fifth-av.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
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Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
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SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 14, 1867.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 50 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 50 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
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Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
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FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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AMERICAN BANKERS
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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them, provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.
SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, D. P. MORGAN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12, 1867.
HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to the NEW STOCK will receive their certificates by presenting them, properly indorsed, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 14, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110¾	111	Aug. 7.30........	107¾	107⅞
Coupon. 1881.....	111⅜	111⅞	June 7.30........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109½	110	July, 7.30.......	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110	110½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅛	110⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	118
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅛	108⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117¼
5-20 " new, '67.	108⅛	108⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116⅛
10-40 Reg.......	99¼	99¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	102⅜	102⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	115⅛
Gold..............	140⅜	140⅝			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
Government Securities of all Issues BOUGHT AND SOLD, OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, AT FULL MARKET RATES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

CAUTION.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certificate deposit issued by this Bank, dated Aug. 14, 1867, No. 6,065, for three thousand dollars, to the order of COLES & BAILEY, payment having been stopped.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNION COUNTY BONDS.—The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PLAINFIELD will cause to be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at their Banking-house in Plainfield, for account of whom it may concern: Four Bonds of the County of Union, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, and interest, dated July 15 and 18, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1866, and numbered respectively Nos. 117, 131, 134 and 196, with coupons attached, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1866.
Terms of sale—CASH.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CARMON PARSE, Cashier.
Dated AUG. 13, 1867.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENDERSON County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Appply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway.
JULY 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS.......... 61,231
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867..........308,179
LIABLITIES..........2,072
NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.
The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling situated on the 8th-av. near 52d-st., and near the great Boulevard-av. and the crossing of Broadway, which will make the 8th-av. a great business thoroughfare; price $18,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 417 4th-av.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class and newly furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without lot and stable; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

14TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—SUPERIOR full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, for sale or rent, with or without elegant furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked, and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.
Also, 28 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy. C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY ON Staten Island, situated at Port Richmond, consisting of two houses and lots; terms easy. Also Brooklyn lots for sale, near Prospect Park. For particulars apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, 152 Broadway, N. Y.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, three very desirable places, with the modern improvements, good neighborhood, fine river view, $25,000 to $33,000 each. JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-STORY house, in a pleasant location, near the depot, large lot, price $11,000; also, at Elizabeth, a cheap place for $4,000. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BRICK-CLAY LOT WANTED—NEAR New-York City by water. Address No. 108 Worth-st. New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING, 1 to 20 acres; healthy high site, within 2 hours of New-York; possession within 6 months; cost $3,000 to $5,000. S. C. B., Box No. 224 Post-office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.

3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.

5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.

2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.

3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.

4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 15, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., corner Nassau, in the city of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 15, 1867.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.
ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867 at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls. her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address for one week W., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 33d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS at No. 686 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; for girls at No. 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address Miss E. M. COE, No. 66 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DURET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., ON 20TH SEPTEMBER.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX. TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY AT THE HEAD OF A FLOURISHING day school will take two little girls into her family as boarders. They will be kindly treated, carefully instructed, and enjoy superior facilities for learning French. Address Miss B., Box No. 252, Plainfield, N. J.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies is removed to the Lefferts Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford, and will open its seventh year with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 26.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A FOREIGN UNIVERsity, who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires employment as a classical and mathematical teacher, or as private tutor. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED OF MILITARY tactics; graduate preferred. Address (full particulars, age, experience, church preferences, &c.) BARLOW, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS ON NINTH-AV., between 19th and 20th sts., containing four rooms each, with Croton and gas-fixtures; separate water-closets; stationery washtubs and gas meters to each floor. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS) OWNING their house, in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, handsomely furnished, would let a portion of it to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, who would pay liberally for superior accommodations. Address A., Box No. 2,027 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FOR RENT—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, N. Y., for two or three months, a country seat, fully furnished, outbuildings, grapery, garden, &c., with lawn and fruit trees of 4 acres; rent moderate. Apply to A. M. HALSTED, No. 68 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 34th-st., near 5th-av., having a suite of rooms on second floor will let them to a family of adults; reference exchanged. Address E. T., Station G.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.: 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOM, NEWLY FURnished. No. 147 West 14th-st. References.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private house, a suite or well and thoroughly furnished rooms, comprising sitting, bed and bath rooms, with breakfast only; location must be on the line of 5th-av., between 26th and 36th sts.; a liberal price will be paid for satisfactory accommodation; references exchanged. Address R. D. K., Box No. 222 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON Madison-square will rent the second floor and large parlor on first floor, handsomely furnished, with exclusive use of bath-room and private table to a party willing to pay liberally for such accommodations. Address M. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

A SCOTCH FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE four young men with board and lodging; and has two single rooms to let at No. 118 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 5 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 18th-st.; private family preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,459, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FIVE ADULTS AND three children, in a healthy location at or near the sea shore, within a short distance of New-York, where there are no other children. Address F., Box No. 1,471 Post-office, New-York.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY....Aug. 31
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Sept. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.......... 90 00
Steerage.......... 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage.......... 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........Aug. 7
TARIFA..........Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7
KANGAROO..........Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.
The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES..........Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
During the present dull season, this line will dispatch their next ship, the fast and popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. R. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 89	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 4 or 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¾, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Aug. 14 3½ P. M.	Wedn'day, Aug. 14 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17 4 P. M.	Saturday Aug. 17 7 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-Stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EXCURSIONS.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION UP THE East River and Long Island Sound, passing all the fortifications and the islands occupied by the United States Government during the war, with other delightful scenery on the river and sound. The new and fast-sailing steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SECOR, will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M., for College Point, City Island, New-Rochelle and Long Island Sound as far as Captain's Island, and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip $1.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 13th, at 1 P. M. Thursday, 15th, at 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, at 1 P. M. Friday, 16th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO UNION, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, leaves Barclay-st., North River, SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST. Sup't.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO. to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN A 4th-av. stage, early on Wednesday morning, a small leather POCKET-BOOK, containing greenbacks, silver coin, a ticket and memorandum. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to J. N. ABBOTT, Room No. 12, Erie Building, or 166 East 32d-st.

LOST.—ON SUNDAY, 11TH INST., IN GOING from No. 11 East 17th-st., Union-square and University-place to church corner 10th-st., a round onyx BREAST-PIN, with diamond in centre. A suitable reward will be given if returned to No. 11 East 17th-st.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 65th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8¼ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boca Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.
Payment to be made upon the acknowledgement of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Conover sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 165 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH gallery, furnished and stocked, having every facility for doing a large business; pleasantly located, and one of the finest in the State. For further information, address PHOTOGRAPHER, Post-office Box No. 773, Norwich, Conn.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN TO any one having from $30,000 to $50,000, cash capital, to invest in a well-established cash-paying business. For particulars call upon or address T. D. M., at No. 41 Dominick-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Reference given and required.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A STEREOPTICON with two lanterns, nine-inch lenses, 50 splendid colored paintings, the finest exhibition of the kind ever imported into the United States.
WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.,
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as sick nurse; perfectly understands her business; would take full charge of an invalid lady; is also a competent monthly nurse; best of City reference given if required. Can be seen or by address at No. 259 East 34th-st., until engaged, one flight of stairs, back room, Mrs. McCABE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sewer; would have no objection to do the work of a small family, or to take care of children. Call or address No. 150 West 15th-st., in the rear; can be seen two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families in the City; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 422 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl (a Protestant) as good plain cook; understands baking; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands Grover & Baker's machine; would assist with grown children; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 380 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; also a daughter about 16, smart, capable and willing; together or separate; City or country. Can be seen at No. 196 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, meat, game, pastry, &c.; refers to her former place in the City, where she lived eight years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR GENERAL servant, by a most respectful girl; economical, capable and trustworthy; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse, whose baby is only three weeks old; for country or City. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., situations for Protestant, Catholic and colored cooks and houseworkers; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has excellent City references. Inquire at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist at plain sewing or lightchamber work; wages not so much an object as that of a good home. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; WOULD do chamberwork and take full charge of a young baby; good City reference. Call at No. 387 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress: understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 75 Eldridge-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 61 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, whose baby is but three weeks old. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes to obtain some ladies or gentlemen's washing; the best of City references given. Call for two days at Mrs. NICHOLS', 328 West 26th-st., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER Protestant married man; is a practical farmer, a good coachman and gardener, having twenty years' experience in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is a good and careful driver and a very useful man about a house. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, (married,) who has had upward of twenty years' experience in this country and thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; can give the most satisfactory references. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, seedsmen, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from Dublin as book-keeper, or clerk in any capacity; is quick at figures, an excellent penman; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address ROBERT, No. 158 East 40th-st. for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who is fully competent to take the management of horses, and a skillful driver; good reference from last employer. Address for two days, JAMES DALEY, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business in both points; can milk if required; has the very best of reference from his last place. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener with first-class references; can milk; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call or address NED, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has over twenty-five years' experience in this country; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom with first-class references from former employer; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., for two days, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man and family to take charge of a farm; fifteen years' experience; best of references as to competency, sobriety, &c. Apply to HEALY & CO., 534 Broadway.

ENTRY AND PACKING—A YOUNG MAN having had charge of the entry and packing department of one of the largest dry-goods jobbing houses in this City, desires a similar position; best of reference. Address E. C. C., Box No. 3,572 Post-office.

TO CIGAR DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN, who is a passably good cigar maker and packer, and has business experience, wants a situation; willing to make himself useful, and go anywhere; good references. Address E. W. A., Station A., New-York.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

TO RAILROAD AND STAGE COMPANIES.—A situation is wanted by a practical person as foreman over the horse department; has had considerable experience in the shoeing and purchasing of horses. Address D., Box No. 3,475 New-York Post-office.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by a first-class house-painter, one who knows his business thoroughly. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIALELY—A LARGE number of first-class girls for good situations and highest wages, in City or country; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, French, Irish, Protestant and others. Girls please notice—they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A MAN AS DRIVER, AND TO take care of horses and cows, and make himself generally useful on a place a short distance from the City. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 195 Fulton-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of pasteboard. A competent party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to R. F., Box No. 3,510 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SET UP LAMPS AT No. 45 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH MERWIN and EDWARD P. BRAY, plaintiffs, against KATE G. STAPLETON, defendant. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents thereof, from Jan. 10, 1867, and eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from Feb. 10, 1867, and on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from the 9th day of March, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated JULY 18, 1867. Au 15-law6w-Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—PATRICK DOUGHERTY, plaintiff, against H. H. STEVENS, defendant.—To the defendant above-named—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this 9th day of August, 1867, been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated AUG. 9, 1867. HORACE BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au15-law6wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LAST WEEK
of the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
DICKENS' STORY,
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA,
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS,
the beautiful and accomplished actress.
Successful production of Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Original music, beautiful scenery, splendid effects and a powerful cast.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at P. FALK'S LION PARK, 110th-st. and 8th-av., commencing at 6 o'clock P. M., on which occasion the
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,
with all the royal visitors and the great prize distribution by Napoleon III., will be seen. Splendid decorations and illuminations. Brilliant fireworks. Two grand orchestras. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had of F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 687 Broadway; E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and from the members generally.
THE COMMITTEE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE,
LINGERIE, READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.

100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

A BIG LOT YARD WIDE

MUSLINS, (splendid quality,) ONLY 12½c.
These Muslins are retailed everywhere at 20c.
25,000 yds. ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE
LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock, within the store.
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
164 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex-brig *Fanny*, from Marseilles.

"NOTICE"—GREAT BARGAINS.

A large lot of army clothing for sale cheap for cash. Apply at No. 81 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtomh29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale; parlor suites, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, fancy goods, carpets, mattresses, &c.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
an original drama, in five acts, of Life and Love in these times and this vicinity, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Produced with new scenery, and the leading characters by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, and with the great sensational incidents,
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT,
THE PIERS OF THE CITY and the
HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT,
and
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN.
MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MME. DEVERE.
The following artists will appear on the occasion: Mr. W. H. Walley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Helen Smith, Mlle. Lehmar, Messrs. Frank Kerns, G. C. Davenport, J. Nunan, P. Connelly, Sam. Colyer and his sons, Master Eddie and Daniel; Mr. Johnny Pierce, Sig. Montenerdo, the Barlow Brothers, the Infant Sisters. The drama of STEENIE THE WANDERER, and the "IRISH EMIGRANT." TO-MORROW EVENING, benefit of Mr. P. GONNELLY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 Cents.
JUDGE BARNARD, OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAVING REFUSED TO GRANT AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN PERFORMANCE OF "CASTE,"
it will be repeated with the great artists,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
THIS EVENING, during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 15, at 8.
1. Grand March—"Don Carlos" (new)..........Verdi
2. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
3. Waltz—"An der shoenen blauen Donau" (new)..........Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"William Tell"..........Rossini
6. Reverie for orchestra (new)..........Vieuxtemps
7. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle" (new) / Polka Postillon d'Amour (new)..........Strauss
8. Fantasie—Mid-Summer Night's Dream..........Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10. Lied—"The Standard-bearer"..........Lindpaintner
11. Carnival of Venice (burlesque)..........
12. Galop—"Fools"..........Gung'l
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America. EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE for families and children SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 86 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867, at the Chapel of the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. A meeting for nominations will be held one week previous, Aug. 26. Every member is requested to attend. JAS. H. TODD, Secretary, pro tem.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial, in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE,
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 853 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO IS OPEN for an engagement in church. Address, for one week, A., Box No. 38 Station G.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 159 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; the ... Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

After prayer by Dr. WYCOFF, the President presented a communication from the State Engineer, in reply to a resolution of inquiry.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Engineer GOODSELL, in reply to a resolution of the Convention, passed May 8, says:

There are no records on the files of this office showing any sales of lands by either the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, or the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad, or the Adirondack Company.

The latter Company filed a paper in this office Dec. 9, 1865, setting forth that GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, being duly sworn, says he is President of the Adirondack Company, and that the said Company did construct and put in operation at least 25 miles of its road, as required by the laws of 1863 and as amended in 1865.

Mr. HADLEY presented the report of the Committee on the Organization and Powers of Counties, Towns, &c. The Committee recommended no change in the organization of these divisions; the adoption of the article prohibiting towns and counties from loaning their credit or money to any corporation; also, that Boards of Supervisors shall have power to legislate upon the internal affairs of counties, under restrictions prescribed by the Legislature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

The Committee proceed to state that, deeming it unwise to make changes in the fundamental law of a State, unless experience has demonstrated the necessity of such a change, respectfully report as follows:

That they have been unable to discover any demand or necessity for any change in the organization of the government of the counties, towns or villages within the State, which is not within the power of the Legislature to make, and therefore do not recommend any amendment of the existing Constitution in relation to those subjects.

The Committee proceed to state, they deem it prudent to impose some restraint upon the power of counties, towns and villages to loan their credit to corporations.

They also believe there is a demand for increasing the powers of Boards of Supervisors in relation to internal affairs of their respective counties, and they therefore recommend the following:

There shall be in each of the counties of the State, (except the County of New-York,) elected in such a manner and for such a period as may be provided, a Board of Supervisors who shall possess and exercise the power to legislate in relation to local and internal affairs of their respective counties and towns, subject, however, to such rules as the Legislature may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the first Legislature after the adoption of this constitution, to prescribe such rules and regulations by general law.

No county, town or village shall in any manner give any of its property or money, or loan its credit to aid in any individual association or corporation, nor become a stockholder in any organization, nor shall guarantee any obligation of any association.

[Signed] S. G. HADLEY,
LIVING. FOWLER,
NORMAN M. ALLEN,
PATRICK CORBETT.

Mr. WICKHAM dissented from so much of the report as relates to Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. W. J. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on the Pardoning Power, reported an article on the subject, reading as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PARDONING POWER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Committee reported in favor of adopting the section attached, as an article of the Constitution in relation to the Executive. The section recommended is the fifth section of the fourth article of the present Constitution, and differs only in details from the provisions on the same subject in the Constitution adopted in 1822.

The vast and constantly increasing population of the State modified as it is by our geographical position, furnishes a large number of cases of application for pardon annually for investigation and decision, and necessarily imposes upon the Governors of the State an amount of labor truly formidable. The Committee say they would gladly relieve the Governor, in part at least if possible, of such a vast amount of labor if some safe means could be devised for such purpose. They think the establishment of a Council for purposes of pardon would only tend to increase his labor. The Committee conversed with a number of Ex-Governors, and they nearly all concurred in the views expressed. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR kindly attended at the Capital, and explained to your Committee the working of the present system; and he stated, that, although the possession of the pardoning power imposed great labor on the Governors, yet from the nature of our Government, the power could not be safely lodged in other hands, nor its responsibilities safely divided. An examination of the statistics furnished, shows that the number of pardons granted during the last twenty years is 2,915. Of this number 766 were pardons for petty offences. The whole number of convictions in the courts of record during the past twenty years was 35,572, while the whole number of pardons from jails and penitentiaries was but 2,149, and the whole number from all places 2,915—or not more than one in fifteen of the convictions. The whole number of applications for pardons during the past sixteen years is 5,645. So that it appears less than half of the applicants have obtained them. In a word, something like one in six or seven of those convicted in the courts of record has applied for pardon, and one in fifteen has been successful.

(Signed) M. J. TOWNSEND.
A. POND.
JUDSON S. LANDON.
E. H. PRINDLE.
M. L. LEE.
E. T. GERRY.

The following section accompanies the report of the Committee:

The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as are provided by law. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when that body may either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve.

Mr. MORRIS offered a resolution, which was referred, that the Committee on the Power of the Legislature be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing laws permitting divorces for adultery and cruel treatment, abandonment for seven years, &c.

A resolution by Mr. POND, directing that provision be made for paying members of the Senate while serving as members of a Court of Impeachment, was laid over.

By Mr. LANDON—Directing the Committee to strike out four years as the term of Senators, and insert two years. Laid over.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on Town and County Officers.

Mr. HALE's amendment that there shall be a Board of Supervisors in every county except New-York, with such powers as the Legislature may confer, was taken up.

Mr. GREELEY moved to substitute for the section under consideration a section providing for a Board of Supervisors in every county excepting New-York, which shall have power to legislate upon the internal affairs of counties.

Mr. HALE accepted the amendment.

Mr. RUMSEY offered a further substitute that such Boards may have power to legislate upon local matters, if the Legislature shall see fit to grant it.

Mr. FOLGER said the object of the proposition was two-fold—it was to prevent corrupt legislation and to reduce the bulk of legislation. But will it accomplish that object? He contended that it was contrary to the theory of legislation in a free country that a single body should have legislative power. The true method was to rely upon general laws, so as to reduce the volume of legislation with regard to corporations.

Mr. GREELEY was glad we were face to face with this question. It will now be determined whether this is a reform Convention. The indications thus far have not been favorable, but to-day will afford a test. He argued that full powers of local legislation should be conferred upon Boards of Supervisors. These boards act in the midst of the people who are affected and under immediate responsibility. It is not possible that such a board, whether corrupt or not, should pass such schemes as go through the Legislature. This point has not been referred to in the discussion. He would not overpraise the Supervisors of his county, but he would rather trust them to legislate upon matters affecting the interests of their constituents than any other body he knew of.

Mr. EVARTS looked with alarm on the measure to diffuse legislative authority to local bodies throughout the State. He opposed the idea of giving such powers to local boards. The remedy to the evils spoken of was to strengthen the powers of the Legislature in its duties. There will be moral wars in counties if such a dispersion of legislative power is given.

Mr. OPDYKE could not share in the feelings of alarm expressed by Mr. EVARTS. He believed such local boards the just depositaries of local matters. He did not deem it just that strangers to the wants of a neighborhood should have a voice in ordering its local affairs.

Mr. BROOKS argued that the experience of the past twenty years did not warrant them in continuing to give the Legislature power over local interests in which the great body of its members were not concerned.

Mr. KERNAN believed that some regulations could be made by the Convention to relieve the Legislature of the mass of local affairs pressing on it, and he favored the adoption of some means to remove the difficulty.

Mr. HUTCHINS was not alarmed at the idea of giving Boards of Supervisors administrative power; but when it comes to giving such Boards exclusive legislative power over local matters, he could not favor it. He cited instances of the mischievous effects that might follow the granting of such powers.

The amendment of the gentleman from Seneca coming up, Mr. FOLGER argued in favor of the Legislature passing certain general laws similar to the general laws in regard to banks, to cover certain local [illegible] that come up before the Legislature.

Judges ROBERTSON and DALEY were in favor of giving Boards of Supervisors certain defined powers in regard to local affairs.

Mr. ANDREWS offered an amendment that the Boards of Supervisors shall possess exclusive power of local legislation and administration upon subjects over which by general laws they now have jurisdiction. The Legislature shall have power from time to time, by general laws, to enlarge such powers over subjects of local legislation and administration.

Mr. A. J. PARKER was opposed to conferring too much power on Boards of Supervisors. A remedy for the overtaxing of the Legislature by local matters could be found in the passage of general laws.

Mr. ALVORD favored restricting the Legislature from passing special laws, and giving certain restricted powers, to be enlarged from time to time as deemed necessary, to the Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. ANDREWS' amendment was adopted by yeas 53, nays 49.

Mr. BARNARD offered an amendment, that the salary of any County officer shall not be increased without the consent of a majority vote of the Board of Supervisors of such county.

Mr. VEEDER further amended that the salary of such officer shall not be diminished while in office. The amendment was adopted.

By a report from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment, made to the Constitutional Convention, it appears there are $17,183,000 worth of property exempted from taxation in New-York City.

The Convention then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

In a Committee of the Whole, Mr. BELL in the chair, the Convention resumed the subject under consideration at the morning session.

Mr. BARKER moved to reconsider the question of increasing and decreasing salaries of county officers.

Mr. BARNARD opposed the reconsideration, arguing in favor of the justice of permitting local boards to determine on the salaries of such officers.

Mr. GREELEY opposed the policy of county and city officials calling on the Legislature for the increase of salary.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the original amendment again adopted.

Mr. GRANT offered an amendment forbidding Boards of Supervisors enacting laws in relation to the opening or closing of public highways, regulating the preservation of game, fish, &c. Lost.

Mr. KRUM offered the following amendment as a substitute for section 6:

"The Legislature may confer on such Boards such further powers of local legislation and administration as they shall from time to time prescribe."

Mr. HARRIS favored the amendment. He would give certain stipulated powers to Boards of Supervisors. The Convention should do something to relieve the Legislature. He did not believe that body as corrupt as asserted by some. It would be well to adopt this simple proposition of Mr. KRUM's, which is similar to that contained in the Constitution of 1846.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment.

During the course of the argument, in response to a question from Judge FOLGER, Judge DALY stated that he believed it was the design of the Committee on Cities to report in favor of abolishing the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. SMITH argued at length in favor of conferring broad powers of local legislation upon Boards of Supervisors. The Committee supposed that the Convention was decidedly in favor of such transfer. They supposed the talk on the subject was serious, and as for the sentiment of the people he had taken some pains to make himself acquainted with it, and he was satisfied that except the judiciary reform, nothing was so much desired by the people as reform in this matter.

Mr. DUGANNE favored delegating to the people all the powers possible for the purpose of relieving and purifying the Legislature. If it shall be found that such powers are abused, the Legislature can reënter on its jurisdiction, and assume control of local affairs. Lost.

Mr. CONGER offered an amendment substantially as Mr. KRUM's, with the addition: "But such powers as conferred shall be exclusively exercised by such Boards." Lost.

Mr. SPENCER moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment passed this morning, and which was offered by Mr. ANDREWS, and argued in favor of his motion. Carried.

The question recurring on the passage of the resolution, it was declared lost.

Mr. KERNAN offered an amendment

"That the Boards of Supervisors shall have exclusive control, under general regulations of the Legislature, over the establishment, construction, regulation and discontinuance of ferries and bridges over navigable streams; the raising of money by loan, or tax, for town or county purposes; the confirmation of the proceedings of towns; the purchase, management and sale of real estate and personal property for the use and benefit of the county; the erection of new towns, and changing the names thereof, and the alteration of town boundaries, the widening, deepening, straightening and cleaning of the channels of streams, except navigable streams, and the draining of swamps and marshes; the correction of erroneous and illegal assessment; the care and support of town and county poor; and the Legislature may confer upon Boards of Supervisors of the several counties such further powers of local legislation and administration as they shall, from time to time, prescribe by general laws. Carried."

Mr. VAN COTT offered an amendment providing that the Legislature may also pass such laws by a three-fourth vote. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Discussion on Street-Booths—Panama and the Yellow Fever—Deaths from Cholera in the City—Names of Delinquents to be Prosecuted by the Board, &c., &c.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS, MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY.

The most of the session was taken up in discussing the powers and duties of the Board with reference to the "Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company;" incorporated at the last session of the State Legislature.

Extracts from the bill referred to read as follows, viz.:

SEC. 5. The business and general object of said corporation shall be to receive and deliver property, packages and messages in any manner, within the territory known as the Metropolitan Police District, and to take and hold any package, bundle or (substance entrusted to said corporation or its agents, to be delivered at a time and place to be designated; and to receive and deliver messages by sealed envelope, magnetic telegraph or otherwise, in such manner and at such rates, charges, fees and expenses, as shall be agreed upon by said corporation and parties employing or requiring the services of said corporation, and as shall be prescribed by the by-laws; said corporation shall have power to display advertisements, and use their booths, stands or offices for the purpose of receiving, storing and sending out packages or messages as the case may be, and may vend at retail newspapers, books, periodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruits and flowers, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 6. * * * Said corporation is hereby authorized and shall have power to erect and maintain covered stands or booths on the streets of the cities and villages in said district, except Broadway, in the City of New-York. Provided that no booth or stand shall be placed upon the sidewalk without previous consent of the owner or lessee of the property adjoining, or against said booth or stand; and the number, size and location of said stands or booths shall be determined by the Metropolitan Board of Health, or a majority of said Board, who shall determine and locate the same upon application by the President of the Corporation.

Subsequently, in the bill regulating the Tax Levy, the Legislature enacted the following section:

"But it shall not be lawful for said Board of Metropolitan Police, nor any other board or officers, after the passage of this act, to grant permits, nor shall any permits be granted to any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk," &c., &c. (Chapter 806, sec. 12.)

The apparent conflict between the provisions of the two bills gave rise to inquiries on the part of the Board, and at a former meeting Counsel EATON submitted an elaborate opinion in the matter, in which he said, among other things:

"Both acts must doubtless stand, unless they are clearly inconsistent; and I must confess I am not free from some doubt as to whether they can both stand—in other words, whether the section 12 of the last act prevents this Board exercising the authority conferred upon it by the section 6 of the former act. Besides, the question is pending before the Court of Appeals whether the section 12 is constitutional. It may be suggested that this 12th section refers to a paper in a special form—to a technical 'permit.'

It seems to me, the true construction and object of the provision is, that the Boards referred to are not to be considered as having the power to allow or authorize any one, in any form, to occupy a street or sidewalk. And, referring to the foregoing 6th section, although it is not that the Board may or shall give a permit, yet I think the provision is equivalent. The erections are not to be made—the occupancy of the street is not to be allowed—except the Board of Health give consent.

After the Board determined, if it give permission, and to the extent it gives permission, the erections may be made, and no further. The essential idea is, that the Board of Health, and not the Mayor, is the authority by whose consent or permission the erections may be made.

If to determine the size and location of a booth to be erected on a public sidewalk, involves more than the giving of a permit for its erection, it seems to me to at least involve that much; and if this Board cannot give a permit—an assent to any such erection—I think it cannot 'determine the size, number and location' of booths to be erected on the streets of New-York until said section 12 is repealed or annulled."

Yesterday Attorney-General MARTINDALE, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Gen. SHALER were heard on behalf of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company. These gentlemen took exception to a number of points in Mr. EATON's opinion, and argued ingeniously and at considerable length for the consistency of the two acts, and insisted that when such applications are made by individuals, if no valid objection appear, permission should be granted for the erection of booths, as provided by the law.

At the conclusion of the remarks by counsel, a general debate upon the subject took place among the members of the Board. Dr. STONE gave it as his opinion that the Legislature, alarmed at the authority conferred by them on a private corporation, had passed the subsequent and contradictory act, with the single purpose of annulling the former bill, and rendering its provisions ineffectual. Other members gave their views of the matter, after which the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector FREEMAN presented a complaint against an ice pond at West Morisania, which is dry in the Summer, and emits a very disagreeable and dangerous effluvia. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

A letter from the American Consul at Panama was received and read, in which the writer said that there had been no cases of yellow fever at that port during the past thirty days, and that at no time of this season was the disease epidemic. Referred to the Health Officer.

A communication from the merchants and residents of the First Ward was presented, complaining of the filthy condition of the streets in the lower part of the Ward. Referred to the President, with directions to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities.

The Doctor adds that "only fifteen of these deaths were certified as cholera, but he believes that Asiatic cholera caused all of them."

Counsel for the Board presented the following named persons as perverse delinquents in regard to final orders from the Sanitary Committee: Wm. Bennett, J. Hassel, Geo. M. Markiee, Wm. A. Camp, Anton Saffer, Smith D. Bellows, Felix Connolly, Fanny Raywood, J. Ryan, J. L. Griffin, Peter Goelet, Henry Eisner.

On motion, Counsel was directed to prosecute forthwith.

THE CHOLERA.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, submitted the following table of deaths that have occurred in this City from cholera, during the present season:

Date.	Name.	Age.	Street.	No. of d'ths in same st. last year.
May 29	Bridget Grogan	38	No. 328 East 34th	None
July 6	Patrick Gallager	35	No. 187 Mott	15
9	Johanna Shea	35	No. 45 Baxter	35
27	Mary McNamee	40	Bellevue Hospital	33
31	John Devlin	34	No. 486 West 19th	1
Aug. 1	Anna Eagan	23	Bellevue Hospital	33
2	Johanna O'Neil	51	No. 171 Mulberry	67
5	Eliza Olsen	25	No. 351 Greenwich	10
6	Richard W. Evans	26	No. 51 Vandam	None
6	P. M. McGraw	38	No. 143 East 47th	None
8	Marg't O'Connor	40	No. 10 Washington	17
8	Catharine Borman	3	No. 202 Mott	15
*9	Gertrude Graff	1	No. 132 Willett	5
†11	Gertrude Graff	32	Bellevue Hospital	33
12	Margaret Brock	44	No. 418 West 18th	3
13	Mary Riderbacker	38	No. 158 Stanton	1

Total number of deaths to date, 16.

*The Coroner certified that the child died of neglect during the voyage from Antwerp a month ago.

†Was in collapse when sent from house where her child died.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, 22d inst.

The Condition of the Streets—Report from the Committee of the Citizens' Association.

We have received the following communication from the Citizens' Association:

In view of the many complaints against Judge WHITING for alleged non-performance of his street-cleaning contract, the Citizens' Association, desirous of ascertaining whether good grounds exist for such complaints, requested the following members of the Association, namely, Messrs. Peter Cooper, James Boorman Johnston, William M. Vermilye, James M. Constable, Horatio Allen, Thomas J. Powers, Paul N. Spofford, William Wood, Moses G. Baldwin, Matthew S. Read and Wm. Bloodgood, to serve upon a committee to visit the streets, and report upon their condition, and also report whether or not Judge WHITING is fulfilling the terms of his contract. A large number were invited in order to secure a necessary attendance, so many gentlemen being absent from the City at this season of the year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee respectfully report that on the afternoon of August 12, they carefully examined the condition of the following streets, namely: Third street, Avenue D, Columbia, East Broadway, Chatham, Mulberry, Baxter, Roosevelt, South Water, West, Washington, Greenwich, Church, West Broadway, Laurens and Fourth streets, and also the condition of the following connecting streets for one block on each side of the general route, namely: First avenue, avenues A, B and C, Houston, Stanton, Scammel, Montgomery, Clinton, Jefferson, Rutger, Bayard, Park, Oak, Cherry, Dover, Peck-slip, Beekman, Fulton, Morris, Rector, Cedar, Liberty, Courtlandt, Barclay, Robinson, Murray, Reade, Duane, Thomas, Franklin, White, Walker, Lispenard, Spring and Prince streets, and give it as their unanimous opinion that all of such streets are much cleaner than they ever have been for the last twenty years. Also, that from careful observation, and from inquiries made of the Police along the route, and of residents of the neighborhoods, the Committee ascertained that the contractor has faithfully cleaned said streets according to his contract. Some of the residents who had lived in the same locality for years, especially in Mulberry and Baxter streets, stated that never in their experience had their streets or their Wards been as clean as they now are.

To those who are acquainted with the heretofore filthy condition of the central and lower portion of our City, the contrast now presented by the general neat appearance of the streets and the cleanliness of the gutters is most remarkable and highly creditable to Judge WHITING. It must be remembered that, according to the terms of the street-cleaning contract, all the paved streets of the City, except Broadway, Park-row, Chatham, Bowery, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, State, Whitehall, Wall, Cortlandt, Fulton, Chambers, Grand and Canal streets, and Maiden-lane, (which are to be swept oftener,) are to be swept once a week. Also, that along the line of some of these streets the lowest portion of our population resides, scores of families with swarms of children living in each house; that this population, through the want of the conveniences enjoyed by other portions of our inhabitants, is generally filthy, and that the streets unavoidably become the receptacle for the greater portion of the refuse of the houses.

The Committee are of the opinion that the contractor is faithfully performing the conditions of his contract in regard to the streets visited by them, and in the other streets of our City as far as their observations extended, and that never in the history of our City for the past twenty years have the streets visited been as clean as at the present time. This opinion is based as well on personal inspection of the streets as on the testimony of those with whom the Committee have conversed.

The Committee also give it as their opinion that some of the above streets cannot, as they are at present paved and inhabited, be kept absolutely clean and free from filth unless the garbage from the houses is collected at least twice, and the streets swept once every day.

In concluding, the Committee, in view of the Metropolitan character of our City, of its rapidly increasing and varied population, and of the close connection between clean streets and the public health, recommend that steps be taken whereby the broad and comprehensive system existing in the chief cities of Europe for cleaning the streets and utilizing the refuse shall be introduced here by which our City could be cleaned in accordance with the wishes of its citizens and its sanitary and commercial interests. Respectfully submitted.

PETER COOPER, Chairman,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
MOSES G. BALDWIN,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD.

The Fatal Shooting Affair at Barnum's Museum—A Verdict of Accidental Death Rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of EDWARD JONES, who was accidentally shot on Tuesday in the pistol-gallery of Barnum's Museum. The following is the evidence as adduced before the jury:

George Capron testified: I reside at No. 515 West Twenty-ninth-street, and am brother-in-law to the deceased, who lived with me for three years; he worked for James S. Conlin, at Barnum's Museum, in the pistol gallery; I last saw him on Tuesday morning, when he left the house at 7 o'clock to go to his work; I heard of his death at 1 o'clock; I went to the Museum and found him dead and lying on a table; I made inquiry in relation to his death, and learned that deceased had loaded a rifle and placed it in the proper place in the gallery, and then went to paint the target; while so engaged a small boy came in and took the rifle and fired it at the target; the ball struck deceased on the back; from what I could learn, I think the occurrence was purely accidental; it was something unusual for him to have a loaded rifle in the rack.

John Conners, aged 15, residing at No. 135 Mott-street, testified that he had been employed by deceased at the pistol-gallery at the Museum; my business was to paint the target after the shots were fired; I was at work yesterday, and at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock two boys came in and wanted to shoot; I told deceased of it, when he reloaded the rifle and left it in the tunnel where the boys could get at it; he then ran back to paint the pistol-target, and while so engaged the boys were handling the gun and trying the trigger; they were not looking at deceased at the time; suddenly the rifle went off, and deceased cried out, "Oh, I'm shot;" I went away to call some one, and when I returned I found him removed by people and quite dead; the boys were about ten years of age.

James S. Conlin testified—I reside at Saratoga, and I am proprietor of the rifle and pistol gallery at Barnum's Museum; the gallery consists of an oval-shaped tube 125 feet in length, at the end of which is a target for rifle practice; fifty feet from the desk in front a target is sometimes placed for pistol shooting; deceased had been in my employment for twenty-one months, and had charge of the gallery; I have a regular system of management, by which, if followed, no accident can occur; our rule is to never leave a loaded gun in the tunnel or entrance where outsiders can touch it; we load the gun and hand it to the person who intends to shoot, and must keep the piece in sight until it is discharged; I feel satisfied that deceased must have violated this rule, else he could not have been hurt.

Upon this evidence the jury rendered a verdict, "that the said Edward Jones came to his death by being accidentally shot at Barnum's Museum, on the 13th of August, by a boy unknown to them."

Mr. Jones was a native of this State, and twenty-four years of age.

Quarantine.

The Quarantine Commissioners are considering the propriety of employing some other person than the present contractor, Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, to continue the work of erecting the new Quarantine buildings near Coney Island.

On the 11th of September, 1866, a contract was entered into between the Commissioner and Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, of Brooklyn, by which the buildings, wharves, docks and appurtenances would be erected for the following sums: The brick work, $94,909; stone-filling, $25,300; rip-rap, $14,172; sand-filling, $83,816; deck-planking, $3,600; fending, $3,500; mason work of buildings, $30,750; capenter work of buildings, $64,500, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $310,618. The contractor was to provide all the necessary materials and erect, construct, fit up and complete the building and appurtenances according to the specifications.

Mr. SWIFT promised to have the buildings completed by the 1st of June, 1867, but he subsequently obtained an extension of time. It appears, however, that Mr. SWIFT is making little or no effort to carry out his contract, and the work at present is in such a condition that it is likely to be materially damaged during the Winter.

Fall of the Hoboken Ferry Bridge—The Bridge-Tender Killed.

On Tuesday afternoon, as previously reported, the chains of the Hoboken Ferry bridge broke, and JOHN DONNELLIN, the bridge-keeper, was thrown into the water and drowned.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case yesterday, when it appeared from the evidence that one of the boats had just left the slip, and the bridge-tender was preparing the bridge for the reception of the other boat, which was coming in just outside of the slip, when the chain broke and the bridge fell immediately about three feet. DONNELLIN was thrown into the water and drowned. Another man, who was in attendance on the bridge, was also thrown down, but fortunately he secured himself from going into the water.

JOHN MCCONNELL, the policeman in attendance at the time, and Mr. WM. THURLOW WEED, with poles and ropes, proceeded immediately to search and grapple for the body of DONNELLIN. His body was found in about thirty minutes by Mr. WEED, but life was extinct, and the remains were taken to the Third Precinct Station-house.

Had the accident happened a few moments later, when the crowd in the ferry-house awaiting the arrival of the boat would have gone upon the bridge, or at an earlier moment, before the departure of the previous boat, a fearful loss of life must have occurred.

Two weeks ago the chain of this ferry bridge broke in a similar manner, but by grasping the revolving wheel, injuring himself some, Mr. DONNELLIN saved his life. He was, however, confined to his house about a week, and was advised by his friends to desist from further connection with the ferry, but again entered upon his duties, and was killed.

It was also shown on the inquest that the bridge was not provided with floats according to law.

The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict:

That the said JOHN DONNELLIN came to his death by drowning, caused by the breaking of the chain used for the purpose of raising and lowering of the bridge at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street; and we are further of the opinion that the said Ferry Company are guilty of gross negligence for not providing proper floats to the bridge, and using a chain which was not sufficiently strong, having been broken within the past two weeks and injured the same man.

M. Mayer, L. Strauss, H. A. Kidder, Thos. Lyons, Horatio Nichols, John T. Menger, Wm. McDermott.

It is said that the bridge has been again elevated into position with the same chains that broke on Tuesday.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Union vs. Mutual—The Unions Victorious.

Close and exciting games have been so frequent of late, that it seems like using a stereotype phrase to so designate the meeting between the Union Club, of Morrisania, and the Mutual Club, of New-York, yesterday, at the Union Ground, Williamsburgh. However sharp and well played other games may have been, the one in question will take its place in the history of our national sport as the best played and most exciting ever witnessed. Opening with a lead of two to nothing in favor of the Unions, this advantage they held until the end of the seventh innings, when the score stood six to six. Two runs were made by each club in the eighth innings, making it eight to eight. Both clubs failed to score in the ninth innings, and the tenth was commenced to break the tie. The first two strikers on the Mutual side were disposed of, and JEWETT, the next striker, had got to his second base, when he was caught napping by PABOR and MARTIN, and another "goose egg" was added to the five already to the credit of the Mutuals. GOLDIE, the first striker for the Unions, hit a grounder to the extreme left field, and started round the bases for a home run. The ball was nicely fielded in from WATERMAN to DEVYR, and from the latter to JEWETT; but although it reached the home base first, JEWETT failed to hold it, and GOLDIE carried off the honors for the best hit of the game, as the next three strikers were disposed of in one, two, three order. GOLDIE, by his fine effort at the bat won the game, making the only home run. The score is one of the smallest on record, and there were fewer errors made of any game within our recollection. The fielding of both clubs exceeded any previous effort. Every position was played with a nicety that would be difficult to equal, much less excel. The pitching was very effective, and both PABOR and PETERS covered themselves with honor. The latter made a double play in the ninth inning, catching a fly ball from BEALS' bat, and throwing it to first before KETCHUM could get back to his base. MARTIN, who was put into the Mutual nine, to change off with PETERS in case the Unions punished the latter's pitching, was kept at centre field all through the game. He caught two fly-balls in fine style, for which he was deservedly applauded.

The crowd was not so large as at the game on Monday, but there must have been at least three or four thousand people present. The umpire was thoroughly impartial in his decisions, and kept both pitchers and strikers well down to their work. The score is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Hatfield, 2d b	4	1	Goldie, 1st b	3	1
Waterman, l. f	4	0	Martin, 2d b	3	3
Devyr, s. s	3	1	Pabor, p	6	0
Peters, p	4	1	Austin, c. f	2	3
Pike, 3d b	2	3	Aiken, s. s	3	0
Martin, c. f	2	2	Birdsall, c	4	0
Bearman, 1st b	2	0	Ketchum, 3d b	3	1
Jewett, c	5	0	Beals, r. f	3	0
McMahon, r. f	4	0	Smith, l. f	3	1
Total	30	8	Total	30	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Mutual	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	8
Union	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	9

Fly catches—Mutual, 15; Union, 18.
Out on fouls—Mutual, 10; Union, 5.
Out on bases—Mutual, 5; Union, 7.
Struck out—PETERS, 1; MARTIN, 1; BEALS, 1.
Left on bases—Mutual, 5; Union, 3.
Home runs—GOLDIE, 1.
Passed balls—JEWETT, 7; BIRDSALL, 6.
Bases on called balls—B. MARTIN, 2; JEWETT, 1.
Umpire—Mr. CHARLES MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—DONGAN and SWIFT.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Regatta of the Columbia Boat Club.

A very delightful affair was the regatta of the Columbia Boat Club off the Elysian Fields yesterday. The occasion drew together a large throng of spectators at the Elysian Fields, and numberless small boats were in the river, whose occupants had come out to the race. The officers of the Club and their guests proceeded to the place of meeting in the yacht *Mutual*, which came to anchor at the starting place. The weather was all that could be desired. Several thunder clouds from time to time threatened, but passed around without making good their unwelcome promises.

At 5 P. M. the first race commenced. It was a single-scull race, and the following were the entries:

J. H. Kobbe in the *Unknown*.
T. Van Raden in the *Lizzie*.
J. Hutchinson in the *Bella*.
J. C. O'Neill in the *May*.
H. G. Hashagen in the *Clara*.
Peter Curren in the *Hattie*.
John A. Meredith in the *Hunkey Peter*.

The boats started well together, HUTCHINSON, who was the favorite, leading. KOBBE, however, caught him before he passed the stake-boat, and returned the winner in 26 minutes and 15 seconds. The course was three miles long. VAN RADEN came in second a minute behind the winner, and O'NEILL was third, a minute behind VAN RADEN. HUTCHINSON, who had won many previous races, and whose triumph at first seemed a foregone conclusion, was seized with a cramp and declared that his defeat was owing to that.

The second race was a double scull race, and the following were the entries:

J. H. KOBBE and T. VAN RADEN, in the *Unknown*.
J. HUTCHINSON and P. MCINDOE, in the *Bella*.
G. M. YOUNG and W. SIELKEN, in the *Bug*.
J. SCRANTON and P. CURREN, in the *Carrie*.

This race, which was over the same course, was won by YOUNG and SIELKEN in 24 minutes and 49 seconds. The *Bella* came in second, 25 minutes and 28 seconds.

The third race was for six-oared boats, in which the gig *Columbia* was pitted against the shell *Harlequin*. The former won the race in 18 minutes and 35 seconds, but the shell was not far behind. The boats were manned as follows:

Columbia—J. Van Raden, (stroke,) J. H. Kobbe, W. F. Sielken, G. W. Young, (bow,) W. Martin, J. Meredith, James P. Burrell, coxswain.

Harlequin—J. Hutchinson, (bow,) H. G. Hashagan, J. Rough, P. McIndoe, O. B. Sanger, J. C. O'Neill, (stroke.)

The prize for the first race was a gold pin, representing paddles crossed, over which was a scroll, inscribed "Columbia." The two successful oarsmen of the second race received each a similar breast-pin of silver. There was no prize for the third race.

JAMES P. BURRELL and HENRY AMELUNG were the judges, and CHARLES A. PEVERELLE was the referee. After the races were over, the members of the Club proceeded to their boat-house, where the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mr. CHAS. A. PEVERELLE.

Fire Commissioners.

The Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, Gen. SHALER, President, in the chair. The report of the custodian of the "Stephenson Medal Fund," that the amount in his hands has been deposited in Savings bank to credit of the "Metropolitan Fire Department Medal Fund," was received and filed. An invitation from the Gould Machine Company to the Board, to witness the trial of a steamer built by them for Lafayette Company No. 2, to take place in Canal-street, near Market-street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., was received and accepted. A resolution to place the "Repair Fund" under the charge of Committee on Apparatus was adopted. A resolution instructing the Committee on Buildings to have placed in each bunk-room an 8-inch gong to be rung by the man on watch, in case of an alarm of fire during the night, was adopted. Commissioner ABBE offered a resolution, that the resolution of the Board of July 17, 1867, providing for appointment of acting fireman, at a salary not exceeding $700 per annum, be rescinded. Some discussion followed, and the subject was referred to Committee of the Whole. After some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council—Interesting Reports—Public Reception of Representatives.

The twenty-first annual session of the Supreme Council, Templars of Honor and Temperance, was held yesterday morning at Masonic Hall, Union-square, the following named officers being present:

Charles Letts, of Boston, M. W. T.; Jesse Williams, of New-Jersey, M. W. V. T., *pro tem.*; R. C. Bull, of New-York, M. W. R.; Daniel L. Weaver, of Albany, M. W. Tr., *pro tem.*; George C. Gates, of Rhode Island, M. W. U.; T. Parsons, of Missouri, M. W. G., *pro tem.*; George F. Turner, of Pennsylvania, P. M. W. T.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. JOHN GABLE, of Pennsylvania, the following Committees were appointed:

State of the Order—R. T. Trall, N. G.; G. F. Turner, Pennsylvania; W. R. Stacy, Massachusetts.

Finance—Jas. M. Gibson, Massachusetts; W. E. Brown, New-York; John Gormley, Indiana.

Grand and Subordinate Templars—B. D. Worthingham, Ohio; Wm. H. Cluly, Pennsylvania; George C. Gates, Rhode Island.

Constitutions—A. H. Freeman, New-Jersey; O. J. Search, Pennsylvania; J. B. Blanchard, Massachusetts.

Appeal—S. W. Hodges, Massachusetts; Jesse Williams, New-Jersey; H. A. Freeman, Rhode Island.

Petitions—S. H. Wallace, Pennsylvania; D. Heaton, New-York; T. Parsons, Missouri.

Business—John Gable, Pennsylvania; D. S. Tarr, Massachusetts; H. A. Titus, New-York.

The Most Worthy Templar's address was then submitted, in which he says the mission of the Order at this time is one of no ordinary interest, and that the Temple of Honor, though of late heavily tossed and many of its pillars thrown down, yet stands strong in her original strength.

The Most Worthy Recorder, Mr. REUBEN C. BULL, presented his annual report, from which it appears that the receipts have been on the increase as compared with previous years.

In the evening a public reception was given to the delegates at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, Broome street. A large audience was present. The Hall was tastefully decorated with the American colors and the mystic emblems of the Order, and at the south end was erected a beautiful model temple, the gratuitous work of Mr. R. S. WALKER. Mr. REUBEN C. BULL, G. W. T., of New-York, presided, and delivered the addresses of welcome, which were responded to by M. W. T. CHAS. LETTS, of Boston, Mass. Mr. C. A. GORDON delivered a poem entitled "The Vagabond" with good effect. Mr. C. H. BUNGAY delivered an address, after which Miss SUSANNAH EVANS, the talented temperance lecturer, engaged the attention of the audience with a few well-chosen and telling thoughts, appropriate to the occasion. The venerable Dr. F. A. VAN DYKE, of Philadelphia, then presented a set of resolutions from the Council, beautifully engrossed and framed, to M. W. T. CHAS. LETTS, of Boston. The company then sat down to a bounteous collation, over which P. W. C. F. JOHN N. STEARNS presided. After the removal of the cloth, speeches were made by Rev. E. W. LOCKWOOD, Mr. W. E. BROWN, and others, and at a late hour the happy assemblage dispersed.

The Meteors.

Observations of the meteors were taken at the Central Park on the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th insts. There were observed from 9 P. M. until 10 P. M., 11th inst., 12; from 10 P. M. until 11 P. M., 20; from 11 P. M. until midnight, 29; from midnight until 1 A. M., 12th inst., 23; from 1 A. M. until 2 A. M., 28; from 2 A. M. until 3 A. M., 37; from 3 A. M. until 4 A. M., 49—total, 198.

Accurate observations and notes of the principal meteors were taken, some of which were exceedingly brilliant with luminous trains.

The Post-office.

The following statement shows the several mails which left New-York on Saturday last, and the number of letters sent and received:

British letters sent	12,273	Aspinwall, &c., letters sent	2,592
German letters sent	13,187	Nicaragua letters sent	95
French letters sent	6,642	China letters sent	1,519
Belgium letters sent	142		
Nassau, N. P., letters sent	130	Total	37,380

The total number of letters received at the New-York Post-office on Saturday was 21,595.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A UNITED STATES STEAMER.—The Fifth Ward Police received information yesterday that the United States steamer *Virginia*, lying at the foot of Canal-street, had been robbed by river thieves. Sergt. HOLMAN and a squad of men went on board and found two Custom-house officers in charge of the vessel. The mate stated that while he was on shore during the day, the thieves succeeded in carrying off $1,500 worth of property of a miscellaneous character. No arrests have yet been made, and none of the property has been recovered.

THE MORGUE.—Yesterday there was taken to the Morgue, from Pier No. 18, East River, the body of an unknown woman; age, about 22 years; five feet two inches high. Had on a dark figured merino dress, button trimmings, white chemise, grey flannel petticoat, white drawers, hoop skirt, white stockings, white corsets, black silk belt with steel buckle, black lasting gaiters, laced at the side. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

IS HE GUILTY?

About the Fourth of July last the firm of D. HAAS' SONS, No. 60 White-street, lost some crape shawls and ladies' embroidered bands and trimmings, valued at $200. On Monday one of the employes of the firm recognized a portion of the stolen goods in the store of KAYSER & Co., No. 234 Bowery. Detectives VAUGHN and NIVEN were notified, and they made the necessary investigations. KAYSER stated that he had purchased the goods of a German peddler named JOSEPH LOVENSTEIN, and as several witnesses were procured by Mr. KAYSER substantiating his statement, the detectives made search for and arrested the peddler. LOVENSTEIN freely admitted that he had sold the goods alleged to have been stolen to Mr. KAYSER, and said that he had received the same from a man named SOLOMON WOLFF, who keeps a street-stand in Grand-street. Both WOLFF and his wife denied all knowledge of the arrested peddler or the goods, and as there appeared to be no witnesses, the officers concluded to hold LOVENSTEIN responsible. The peddler stated that he had often received goods from WOLFF to sell on commission, and he had received some crape shawls from WOLFF, which he returned as unsaleable. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner LOVENSTEIN was remanded for examination.

LARCENY OF A HORSE.

JOHN JEROME was arrested by Officer HOUGH, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a horse from CHAS. HOPPER, of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, valued at $225. The prisoner was found in possession of the animal which he was endeavoring to sell for the insignificant sum of $15. The magistrate locked up the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Late on Tuesday night JOSEPH HELMER was assaulted by five men as he passed through the First Ward, who knocked him down and otherwise maltreated him. Before assistance could be rendered by the Police, the ruffians succeeded in robbing their victim of a watch valued at $3, and $50 in English gold coin. Officer GRIFFIN, of the First Precinct, arrested one of the assailants, who gave the name of ADAM TRARGER, when arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was held for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Tuesday evening DENNIS SULLIVAN, JAMES O'NEIL, WM. COUGHLIN and LUKE KERRIGAN entered the saloon of LOUIS LEDERER, No. 8 Duane-st., when they commenced to act in a boisterous and disorderly manner. When the proprietor remonstrated with them they assaulted him with chairs and other movables, causing such severe injuries that the man's life is despaired of. Mrs. BARBARA LEDERER was also maltreated by these men. All of those named above were arraigned in Court yesterday, and remanded to await the result.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

YOUNG THIEVES.

CHRISTOPHER BENSON, 7 years of age, WILLIAM REILLY, 15 years, and JOHN BRADY, 14 years of age, were arraigned charged with robbing the till of FREDERICK BIHL, No. 422 Ninth-avenue, of $135. It appeared that BENSON was the actual purloiner, stepping behind the counter unobserved, from his small size, and dividing the spoils afterward with his two comrades, although according to his own statement BRADY did not get but $2. REILLY, the eldest, and as it seemed, the meanest of the three, getting the proceeds of the larceny almost entire, as he took the pocketbook containing the money away from BENSON. The three boys were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, 22 years of age, residing at No. 373 Ninth-street, was charged with embezzleing the sum of $19 from JOHN MATTHEWS, by whom he was employed as a book-keeper, being money received in the store and passed to him in his official capacity. BUCKINGHAM declared the charge untrue, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer KELAGHAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made an affidavit that PHILIP HEPP had turned an old, disabled horse out to starve in a vacant lot in East Seventeenth-street, and HEPP having nothing to say, was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

CONFIDENCE MISPLACED.

A few days ago, a boy half grown and named WM. IRVING, went to JOHN MEAGHER, No. 285 East Ninth-street, claiming to be an old friend. MEAGHER was dubious, but IRVING confident, and he displayed his friendship by accompanying MEAGHER in the daily routine of his business, the latter being an expressman driving a pair of mules attached to a truck. On Monday IRVING had become almost a part of the establishment, and MEAGHER left him in charge of the team for a few moments, and on his return was chagrined to find that IRVING, mules and truck had gone off together. In the afternoon the old friend was found in Second-avenue by Officer SPENCER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with the mules, which he said belonged to his father. He was, nevertheless, locked up, and MEAGHER appearing against him yesterday, he was committed in default of bail to await a trial at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

THE CASE OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The argument on the motion for a permanent injunction against the Superintendents of the Poor, restraining them from fulfilling a contract for fresh meat for the Almshouse, entered into by them with Messrs. Cooper & Disbrow, came up yesterday before Judge LOTT. Mr. James Troy, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, read an affidavit of Supervisor Scholes, of the Nineteenth Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts with Superintendents of the Poor, quoting the State laws placing the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor under the control and regulation of a committee of the Supervisors, one of which regulations is that all contracts by the Superintendents of the Poor shall, to be valid, be approved by the Committee of the Supervisors. The affidavit further sets forth that the Superintendents of the Poor received three proposals for furnishing meat and award of the contract to the highest bidder, contrary to law, and that they were proceeding to fulfil the contract without the approval of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors. On the part of the respondents, it was claimed that they were allowed by law to reject such bids as they might deem prejudicial to the interests of the County, and that the lowest bid—that of McManus, for $34,037 was rejected on account of an informality; that the next lowest bid, Chappel's, for $34,782, was rejected because the bidder could not be found, although the contract was at first awarded to him under the approval of the Committee of the Supervisors, and that the contract was awarded to Cooper & Disbrow for $39,422 on the authority already given them by the Supervisors on the Chappel contract.

The Judge took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; holders demand an advance, which was not established; No. 1 Red, $2 10@$2 12; White, $2 25@$2 30 for Kentucky. CORN firmer but unchanged; No. 1 Mixed 85c. in bulk. OATS a shade higher; sales of 6,000 bushels at 55c.@56c. for No. 1 in the elevator, holders ask 57c.@58c. in many cases. RYE firm at $1. COTTON firmer and in light demand at 26½c.@27c.; there is no speculative demand. WHISKY steady but unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer, but the prices asked checks business to some extent. Sales of MESS PORK at $23 75. BULK MEATS firm at 11½c.@13¾c., there is a good demand at ¼c. less. BACON held at 12½c.@14½c.@16c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides, packed. LARD dull at 12½c. BUTTER firm; fresh made, 19c.@22c. EGGS dull at 10c.@12c. CHEESE dull. FLAXSEED, in demand at $2. GOLD, 140¼ buying. EXCHANGE firm.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR—Choice lots are in good demand and firmer; Spring Extras from new Wheat advanced 4c.; from Winter Wheat advanced 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 1 Red and No. 2 White at $2 16; No. 2 Red at $2 05@$2 10; Spring is less active at a decline of 4c.@5c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 86@$1 89; and $1 81@$1 86 for No. 2, closing at $1 80. CORN fairly active at 97c.@98c. for No. 1, and 92¼c.@94½c. for No. 2. OATS unsettled and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 56c.@58c. for No. 1. RYE firm at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 07 for No. 1. MESS PORK, $23 25. LARD, 11¾c. BEEF CATTLE active at an advance of 15c.@25c.; fair to good shipping, $6 25@$7. LIVE HOGS active at $6 50@$7 for fair smooth. SHEEP moderately active at $4 25@$5 for fair to good. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

TOBACCO firm. HEMP—Choice Dressed, $2 85@$2 94. FLOUR firm at an advance of 25c.@50c. for choice City brands; others unchanged. WHEAT buoyant at an advance of 10c.; good and prime Red and White, $2 05@$2 15; Choice and Fancy do., $2 15@$2 25. CORN declining; Choice Mixed, 93c.; Choice Yellow, 93c.@95c.; Choice White, $1 08@$1 11. OATS dull at 57c.@59c. BARLEY firm; Choice Spring, $1; Choice Fall, $1 50. RYE, 85c.@95c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $24 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD—Tierce, 12½c.@13c.; keg, 13½c.@13¾c. WHISKY, $2 05. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 sacks; Corn, 2,400 do.; Oats, 3,000 do.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10@$10 25 for Spring, $10 50@$10 75 for Amber, and $12@$12 50 for White. RYE FLOUR—Market is better; sales 100 bbls. at $7 37½. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels white Michigan; New at $2 35, and 1,300 bushels old Canadian at $2 for Red, and $2 10 for White. CORN very firm; sales 68,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at $1. OATS nominal. All other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls., Wheat, 15,000 bushels, Corn, 38,000 bushels, Oats, 3,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 154,000 bushels; Rye, 6,300 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 11c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON firm but prices unchanged. COFFEE dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady with some demand for export. WHEAT, Prime steady; tough lots dull; good to prime red, $2 25@$2 35; Inferior lots, $1 75; Prime and choice White, $2 50@$2 60. CORN active; White, higher; sales at $1 00@$1 10, the latter price for prime; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18. OATS—Common to Prime, 68c.@78c.; Inferior, 55c. RYE, $1 30@$1 40. SUGAR quiet but firm and prices unchanged. WHISKY nominal and quoted at $2 for free, and at 30c.@35c. for bonded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 26c.@26½c.; sales 450 bales; receipts 116 bales; exports 2,376 bales. FLOUR dull and unsettled; Superfine, $8 25. CORN dull and declined 2½c.@5c.; Mixed to White, $1 12@$1 15. OATS dull and declined 5c.; sales at 60c.@65c. PORK quiet but firm at $25 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c.@21½c. LARD—Kegs, 14¼c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 52½@54½. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅜ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR in good demand, and the market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, and $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT and CORN firm but quiet. CORN MEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED in good demand; Shorts, $23@$23; Shipstuffs, $28 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—9,900 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS 2,600 bushels Corn, 1,718,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White declined 1c.; Amber advanced 1c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 28; Amber at $2 10@$2 11; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 10@$2 10½; No. 1 Spring Red at $1 90; No. 3 do. at $1 60; receipts to-day, 38,000 bushels. CORN—No. 1 Mixed $1@$1 02; No. 1 White $1 05; receipts to-day, 14,000 bushels. OATS firm at an advance of 2½c.; sales at 65c.@65½c.; receipts to-day, 12,000 bushels. RYE scarce.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR steady and firm; new Double Extras from Red Winter Wheat $10 50@$11. WHEAT dull and weaker; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 18; buyers bid $2 15; receipts light. CORN firm at 95c. in store. OATS firm at 65c. for new, and 70c. for old. RYE dull at $1 08@$1 10. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. BUTTER dull at 18c.@20c. for choice Western Reserve.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

TOBACCO steady; sales 153 hhds. Lugs, at $3; fair Leaf, $23 75. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2. CORN dull at 85c. shelled, in bulk. OATS, new, 55c., in bulk. MESS PORK, $24. BACON, Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides active; 200 casks at 16c. LARD, tierces, 12½c. HAMS, fancy, 20½c., all packed. WHISKY, raw, in bond, nominal at 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR more active, but without decided change of prices. WHEAT firm; new Southern and Pennsylvania, $2 25@$2 35. RYE, $1 40@$1 45 for old, and $1 30@$1 40 for new. CORN quiet and weak; Yellow, $1 19@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. OATS declining; new, 73c.@75c.; old, 83c.@85c. No. 1 QUERCITRON BARK advanced to $43 per ton. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON market closed firm; Low Middling 24½c.; sales 270 bales; receipts 1 bale. The first bale of new Cotton was received at Selma yesterday; it was classed as Middling, and was purchased by BASIL M. WOOLEY at 25c. ⅌ lb.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels; No. 1 $2 11; rejected, $1 30. RYE steady at $1. OATS declining; sales at 70c. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON firm at 28c.@29c. CORN $1 05@$1 10. OATS 55c. CORN MEAL $5 75@$6. BACON firm at 16½c.@16¾c. MESS PORK $26.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings 16c.@26½c.; receipts, 246 bales; sales, 110 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

COTTON firm and in good demand, but the offerings are light; sales, 79 bales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 53c. RESIN steady at $2 80@$7.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝; Gold closed at 140⅜.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.
Nebraska	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Aug. 7	Havre	New-York.
City of Paris	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Northern Light	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Queen	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 17	New-York	London.
Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Antwerp.
Teutonia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.

Georgia	Aug. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Aug. 15	Havana.
Fah Kee	Aug. 16	Santiago de Cuba.
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.
South America	Aug. 23	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post-office on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Morro Castle*, (Pier No. 4 North River,) close at the General Post-office to-day at 1 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 14.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Miss Louisa Finn, Mrs. Charles Field, Miss Mians, Miss Adams, Boston; Frederick W. Hurd, wife and daughter, S. H. Greene, E. D. E. Greene, William Crrell, Philadelphia; L. H. de Rosset, wife and child, Miss Jane Beckwith, Brooklyn; Miss Clark, Cincinnati; Mr. Horton, Brooklyn; Thomas Henry Gaynor, wife and child, Thomas Smith, John Breedon, Capt. Geo. Medawich, Mexico; J. Edward Leonard, Westchester, Penn.; Rev. Thos. Levi, Providence; Mr. North, Utica; J. W. Ford and wife, Hartford; George Jones, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Naylor and child, George C. Kongonchett, Thomas Shonkaven, Cincinnati; W. L. Jocelyn, W. H. Wesson, Bishop Henry W. Lee, Iowa; G. S. Struiher and wife, Baltimore; F. B. Filbur, wife and child, Montreal; Thos. McDonald, R. S. Alexander, Canada West; Frank Thomas and wife, Cincinnati.

AUG. 14.—*In steamship Chicago, for Liverpool*—Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey; Mrs. Odenheimer, Miss Odenheimer, Burlington, N. J.; Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Richard Spedding, Miss Spedding, New-York; E. Sterling, Mrs. Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Evys, New-York; E. A. Grosvenor, New-Hampshire; S. J. Henry, Princeton, N. J.; Rich'd Gurney, Mrs. Gurney, Miss Jessie Gurney, Miss Mary Gurney, Prof. Fay, New-York; Andrew Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Hugo Cooksly, San Francisco; Geo. Knox, J. J. Furnan, A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cain, T. Armstrong, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 14.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—H. Perkins, D. M. Boyd, W. H. Vennard, S. C. Snouler, Mrs. Bennett and child, H. Taylor, W. Trehane, Mrs. C. M. Merry, Mrs. S. C. Hughes and son, Mrs. H. Marshall and two children, Mrs. Strachan and child, H. Morford, John McGuire, James Frater, H. McCullough, T. Graham, T. C. Sheppard, A. Greenwood, Miss Lucas, J. A. Wise, W. W. Elias, Miss Seymour, Mrs. D. Harrigan, Mrs. C. Lynch and child, Rev. C. W. Dennison, and lady, J. Gosling, wife and child; Mrs. S. Homer, G. Homer, L. R. McInnes, A. Engle, Rev. N. G. Parker, J. C. Warren, J. E. Jump, J. F. McAllister, W. Allister, T. E. O'Hea, Wm. Crathy, C. S. Button lady and child, W. Garvey, R. B. Falconer, P. Roberts, N. Reid, S. D. Harding, W. Mason, W. Goffee, W. Deinio, J. Chadwick, J. McGrath, F. Lindsay, H. Goddard, lady and child, J. Kyle, D. R. Gibboney, J. R. Carr, W. H. Munn, W. H. Munn, Jr., and 918 in the steerage.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—C. Janentsky and wife, C. Foster, Marie Illovsky, George Wuist, Jean Luhr, Bertha Mendel, F. Seifert, S. Steinner, Johann Gotz, Aaron Oppenheimer, F. Isaacs, Bertha Rohmann, Sophie Meyerstein, Carl Nener, Rosa Moschka and two children, S. Franklin, S. Glaser, Isidor Fuchs, Bertha and Cecilie Muller, F. Shocken, H. Bromberg, Gustav Strume, C. Von Zintner, C. J. Konig, C. Kuhle and wife, M. Diederichsen, Julius Sodmidt, Carl Cranz, L. Lowe, H. Von der Laucken, Moritz Grabmann.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Western Metropolis from Bremen*—F. Kutscher, Miss Ada Kutscher, W. Field, Mrs. Louisa Van Duser, W. Pfeiffer, Conrad Brandes, Thomas Robinson, Fred. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Iarvorshi, Jean Conrad, George Lawrence, Theo. Bolt, August Beller, Henry Preiss, Felix Fernandez, Gustav Salozmon, Jacob Berns, Carl Schuell, Fred. Rahskopf, Mrs. F. Klein, Miss Eva Klein, Herman Baltz, V. E. Jones, Miss Charlotte E. Kingsland.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana*—F. Van Ashe, J. Cardena, L. S. Yzmerdo, E. Peluiz, Baron de Layo, F. Ameston, Mad. Schutz and child, Mrs. Wright, P. de Ysador, Wm. Benney, E. de la Tarre, E. Mejia, P. Fernandez, wife and three children; F. Gomez, F. Caredo and wife, Daniel McIntyre, D. Price, F. Calleta, L. Masquez, S. C. Marterana, E. Balio, J. Mannilio, M. H. Puig, W. R. Bishop and servant, A. Carreta, Col. Radolish, Count Compsch, J. Harro and wife, A. Gatteros and son, Henry B. Harnel, F. Asemodo, J. Bradgardel, B. Gyros, P. Mondini.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets...... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 7 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 22 | Gov. Island. 8 11 | Hell Gate... 9 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Chicago, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Georgia, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sisal, E. W. Turner; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Propontis, (Br.,) Higgins, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; John Griffin, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Robt. Moore, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; G. Tommasino, (Ital.,) ——, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nile, (Br.,) Jensen, ——, Peniston & Co.; Argyle, (Br.,) Delano, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Reindeer, Rouke, Yorktown, Va., S. Godwin; Union, Bishop, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Benj. Brown, Davis, Little River, S. C., A. Leary; P. A. Simpson, Hazelton, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; H. N. Fisher, Land, Boston, E. D. Morgan & Co.; Electric Spark, Phillips, Harwich, Mass.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Bardua, Hamburg July 27, passed out the river 28th, with mdse. and 267 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook 14th, 0 A. M. Experienced severe weather during the passage, July 31, passed through the Pentland Frith. Aug 4 and 5, in lat. 53 47, lon. 30 39, had a hurricane from W. S. W. to N. W. with a terrific sea; passed Cape Race Aug. 10; from there light winds and dense fog; 9th, lat. 47 57, lon. 48 32, passed bark Annie Laurie, bound W.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Weir, Bremen July 28, and Cowes 30th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and 221 passengers to Isaac Taylor. Had heavy westerly gales from the Channel to the Banks. July 31, off Lizzard Point, signalized an Am. ship showing a white flag with a black letter A in it, strg. to the westward; 16th inst., lat. 47 48, lon. 48 20, passed bark Ravensworth, bound W.; 13th, lat. 41 04, lon. 69 30, saw ship Simeramis, bound W.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 31, and Queenstown 1st inst., with mdse. and 990 passengers to John G. Eale. 3d inst., lat. 51 27, lon. 17 47, passed steamship Hecla, bound E.; 6th, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Jeanette, (Br.,) Parker, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Trinity, Hartz, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar to C. L. Wright.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana 10 ds., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Shawmut, Lord, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Polina, (of Shields,) McCarthy, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright & Co.

Brig S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Had the gale of 2d inst., during which shifted cargo and split sails; 4th, lat. 42 40, lon. 63 20, saw a schooner with mainmast gone and apparently no sails; a dense fog setting in at the time, lost sight of her.

Brig Lorenzo, (Span.,) Mir, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to Scheniler & Co.

Brig Oak Point, Vigus, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 10th inst., lat. 35 04, lon. 73 32, passed brig Ristori, of New-York, full of water and abandoned.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Golden Light, (Br.,) Ferguson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sheppard, Gaudy & Co.

Brig Union T. (Br.,) Tufts, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Gornam Boardman.

Schr. T. Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Clark, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commodore, Huggins, Lubec, with herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Decorra, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Tabbut, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. A. Ritchie, Freethey, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Brookhaven.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, for Eddyville.

Schr. Pennsylvania, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Billow, Pierce, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Blackstone, Sturgis, Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Chicago, Propontis, City of Washington, Georgia.

WIND—At sunset, S.; midnight, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. barks Almira Coombs, from Port Johnson; White Cloud, South Amboy; brigs Agenora, from Baltimore; Waverly, do.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Sid. schrs. Americus, New-York; Wenonah, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Ital. bark Lycurgus, Castaglioni, hence 13th inst. for Tarragona; same day, 69 miles E. of Sandy Hook, had a heavy blow from S. S. E., with high sea, during which the vessel sprung aleak; had at one time three feet of water in the hold; was obliged to throw overboard the deck load of staves, also some of the cargo from between decks, to lighten the vessel; has now 15 inches of water; came back for examination and repairs.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,

Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 19, Aug. 14, 1867.
52, 7, 12, 9, 42, 40, 36, 69, 26, 60, 61, 75.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 20, Aug. 14, 1867.
23, 12, 37, 17, 34, 61, 3, 41, 46, 22, 66, 10, 30.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 300, Aug. 14, 1867.
72, 55, 16, 53, 41, 60, 65, 42, 57, 75, 49.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 301, Aug. 14, 1867.
62, 15, 14, 41, 69, 12, 66, 50, 45, 40, 37, 33, 26.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 483, Aug. 14, 1867.
55, 63, 5, 74, 49, 60, 30, 40, 1, 48, 28, 36, 6.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 484, Aug. 14, 1867.
26, 73, 19, 2, 28, 69, 32, 64, 38, 21, 7, 11, 36, 9.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 407, Aug. 14, 1867.
60, 29, 38, 6, 16, 30, 69, 13, 75, 9, 47, 51, 40.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 408, Aug. 14, 1867.
37, 12, 68, 24, 73, 55, 50, 78, 44, 62, 28, 39, 57, 19.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 133 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—A VERY LARGE BLACK St. Bernard dog; answers to the name of Rover. Return to No. 190 Cherry-st.